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Overview

Stiletto incorporates these features:
> A small-footprint button bar launcher
>> (e.g. fits over title bar of maximized window).
>
> Use of any mouse button to launch commands.
> Drag and drop files to start commands.
> Up to 50 user-configurable command menus with submenus.
> Multiple button bars (through multiple instances and configurations).
> Floating button bar, choice of many resolution-independent standard
>> positions, or place in active window caption.
>
> Direct access to start menu or other desktop
>> shell groups and their commands.
>
> Hot key, tap key, and screen corner activation of commands.
> Hot keys which depend on the active program.
> Activate commands by mouse actions including press and hold,
>> click caption, horizontal/vertical movements.
>
> Show menus from hot keys, mouse actions.
> Menu subsections which are displayed only if a given program is active.
> Display menus built dynamically from folder contents.
> Switch to or close any active task, from a button bar or a menu.
> Text label, icon, clock, date, timer, or resource display on any button.
> Built-in commands for screen saver,   windows exit/restart,
>> browsing and running files (with history), moving the button bar,
>> playing sounds, and others.
>
> Control of Caps Lock/Shift and Scroll Lock.
> Scrolling with the middle mouse.
> Tray minimization.
> Virtual desktops.
> Alarms, regular chimes, and scheduled activation/termination of commands.
> Wallpaper display and switcher/randomizer.
> Save and restore desktop icon positions.
> Screen saver switcher/randomizer.
> Randomization and testing of system and application sounds.
> Send a sequence of keys to a running program or
>> to a program that you start with Stiletto.
>
> Tool tip (balloon) help to display the commands for any button.
> Wizard to help enter commands.

Stiletto is intended to supplement the Win95/NT 4 shell by providing quick, minimal-mouse click access to your most used commands while taking up little desktop space, and to provide utilities related to Windows start-up and time, with one consistent interface.

Stiletto Built-In Commands

Stiletto comes with a set of built-in commands which let you control the Windows configuration.   You find the built in commands in the Command drop down control of the **Stiletto** command entry controls .   You can also access the commands by right-clicking the Command drop-down control.

You can also use the command Wizard button to select a built-in command; many of the more complex commands have special wizard dialogs to help you configure them.

You can find explanations of each command in the following sections or, if you know the command name, you can start with the alphabetical list.

Menu Structure and Format

Active Task Manipulation

Messages, Alarms, Timers

Stiletto Position, Size, Visibility

Exit **Stiletto** or Windows

Execute Files, Documents, or Shell Commands

Screen Saver Commands

Wallpaper and Sound Commands

Entering Command Entry Controls Information

For an introduction, see Command entry controls.

To enter the command you want to run:

If you know the file name (ie the .exe file for commands or your file name for documents with associated commands:)
    type it directly into the command edit box,
    or Browse for the command using the Browse Button,
    or drag and drop it from Explorer/File Manager onto the command edit combo box.

If you want to use a built in command or a Windows applet like File Manager:
    select one of the built-in commands from the drop down box.
    or right-click on the command-edit box and select from the menu

If you do not know the file name (.exe file) for your command:
    Use the capture button to copy it from the Start Menu or a running program, or
    cut and paste it from a program manager group.

Stiletto supports file associations, so you can enter the name of a document file and **Stiletto** will run the associated command.   For example, if you are working on a **Microsoft Excel** spreadsheet called mysheet.xls, you can insert this file name as a command (or browse for it and select it).   **Stiletto** will run **Excel** on mysheet.xls when you select the command or when the alarm corresponding to the command rings.

You can enter long file names with blanks in the command edit box.   Do not use quotation marks.

Entering command parameters: Put command parameters in the parameters edit box (not the command edit box).   Or, to prompt for command parameters, put a question mark (?) in the command parameter box.   You can put a ? in the midst of other command parameter text, and **Stiletto** will replace the ? with the prompted-for text.   You can position the parameter prompt dialog box using the Advanced Dialog.

Parameters are separated by blanks; if a blank is a part of a single command parameter, you must surround that parameter by double quotations marks.

To determine how the window will look when the command starts: Using the drop down box under the command entry combo box, you can determine whether the command starts in an ordinary window, minimized, or maximized.   You can also specify that the command windows should start as Always On Top.   Finally, you can specify that the window from the command be hidden: this is intended for commands started by alarms.

To set the work (start-up) directory for a command: type the directory name into the work directory edit box or right click on the box to browse.

You also use the work directory edit box to:
    Enter a message for the Message Box command built-in.
    Enter a default group for the Program Mgr Groups built-in.
    Enter a default starting directory and file extensions for the Browse and Run built-in.
    Enter *close or *wait for close and wait alarms.

Enter |filepath.wav to play the sound "filepath.wav" when the command is started.   If you also want to use a work directory, put the |filepath.wav immediately after the work directory name.   (Works for all commands, including built-ins, except for above four).

Enter ?filepath.exe to avoid launching the program in the command edit box if filepath.exe is running.

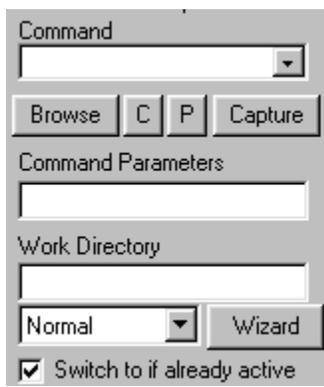Enter ;comment to add notes to a command.

Command Entry Controls

Purpose

Stiletto uses a set of edit and combo-box controls to enter commands.   A command is a file or program you want to launch or it is a built-in Windows configuration command.

Configuration

There is a command wizard activated by a button at the bottom right of the controls to help you configure commands.

If you wish, instead of using the wizard, you can enter the commands directly into the controls.   Click on the following graphic of the command entry controls to learn about using them.

Further Information

Click here for more details on entering information into the controls.

See Also

button configuration, menu, hot keys, timers, alarms,

Switching to another Active Window

Starting with version 98e, this command is obsolete.   Use *Control Window instead.

Demo

Purpose

Stiletto provides the capability to switch among active top-level windows by displaying a menu of active windows.   Selecting an entry activates that window.

Configuration

To use the menu, put the built-in command "Active Window List" directly into a menu or as part of a submenu of a menu.   When the menu is activated, a list of currently active windows is displayed. Selecting one of the windows causes that window to be activated.   It will be opened and put on top of the desktop if it is minimized or hidden beneath other windows.

Right clicking on a window captioin in the menu will close that window.

Further Information

Use the Menu/ Setup dialog to control whether or not hidden windows appear on the active window list and what prefix text to put in front of each entry of the menu to remind you that the selected entry will be activated.

See Also

active bar, built-in active task manipulation,   built-in Windows configuration command, menu

Submenus

Demo

Purpose

The Menu Contents dialog allows submenus to be created.   When a menu is activated, the titles for these submenus are shown in the main menu.   If you select one of these submenu titles, the submenu will be displayed and you can then select one its entries.

Configuration

Use the Menu Contents dialog to configure menus and submenus.

To create a new submenu:
> Press New Before or New After.
> Set the command to Start Submenu.
> Set the menu name to the submenu title.
> Use New After to insert all commands for the submenu.
> Press New After.
> Insert the End Submenu command

To remove a submenu: delete the Start Submenu and End Submenu commands.

To move existing commands onto a submenu: add a Start Submenu command before the existing commands and add an End Submenu command after the existing commands.

The entries for submenus are shown indented in a menu list box.   The start of the submenu is marked by >> in the left margin.   The end of the submenu is marked by << in the left margin.

Further Information

You can configure submenus to only appear when a specified program is active.

See Also
menu contents, program-specific menu

Closing an Active Window

Starting with version 98e, this command is obsolete.   Use *Control Window instead.

Demo

Purpose

Stiletto provides the capability to close active top-level windows by displaying a menu of active windows.   Selecting an entry close that window.

Configuration

To use the menu, put the built-in command "Close Window List" directly into a menu or as part of a submenu of a menu.   When the menu is activated, a list of currently active windows is displayed. Selecting one of the windows causes that window to be closed.   **Stiletto** uses a safe close which allows the program to ask about unsaved information.

Further Information

Use the Menu/ Setup dialog to control whether or not hidden windows appear on the close window list and what prefix text to put in front of each entry of the menu to remind you that the selected entry will be closed.

If you hold down both the shift and control keys while selecting the window to be closed, **Stiletto** will try to force the window closed.   This may cause information to be lost.

See Also

active bar, built-in active task manipulation,   built-in Windows configuration command, menu

Making a Window Not Always On Top

Starting with version 98e, this command is obsolete.   Use *Control Window instead.

Demo

Purpose

Stiletto provides the capability to make always-on-top windows not on top by displaying a list of active top-level windows.   Selecting an entry makes that window not on top.

Configuration

To use the menu, put the built-in command "Window Not On Top List" directly into a menu or as part of a submenu of a menu.   When the menu is activated, a list of currently active windows is displayed. Selecting one of the windows causes that window to be made not on top.

Further Information

Use the Menu/ Setup dialog to control whether or not hidden windows appear on the active window list and what prefix text to put in front of each entry of the menu to remind you that the selected entry will be put not on top.

You can put windows on top with Windows on Top.

See Also

windows on top, active bar, built-in active task manipulation,   built-in Windows configuration command, menu

Making a Window Always On Top

Starting with version 98e, this command is obsolete.   Use <u>*Control Window</u> instead.

<u>Demo</u>

Purpose

Stiletto provides the capability to make windows always-on-top by displaying a list of active top-level windows.   Selecting an entry makes that window on top.

Configuration

To use the menu, put the <u>built-in</u> command "Windows On Top List" directly into a menu or as part of a <u>submenu</u> of a menu.   When the menu is activated, a list of currently active windows is displayed. Selecting one of the windows causes that window to be made on top.

Further Information

Use the <u>Menu/ Setup</u> dialog to control whether or not hidden windows appear on the active window list and what prefix text to put in front of each entry of the menu to remind you that the selected entry will be put on top.

You can reverse the on top status with <u>Windows Not On Top</u>.

See Also

<u>windows not on top</u>, <u>active bar</u>, <u>built-in active task manipulation</u>,   <u>built-in</u> Windows configuration command, <u>menu</u>

The Info Dialog

Purpose

The info dialog appears whenever you select the Configure Stiletto built-in command.   It corresponds to the Info tab.   Use the dialog to: insert or remove **Stiletto** short cuts, register **Stiletto**, undo configuration changes, save and restore desktop icons positions, create new button bars.

Configuration

For information on any control on the dialog, click the ? in the upper right and then click again over the control you are interested in.

Stiletto shortcut buttons: For Win95/NT4, you can create shortcuts for **Stiletto** on any of your Start Menu, your Programs Menu, your Accessories Group, or your Start Up Group (if you put a **Stiletto** in your Start Up Group, **Stiletto** will be automatically started when Windows starts).   You can also remove all shortcuts.   The buttons are disabled when the shortcut is already in place.

Create New Bar Button: There is a button to create a new bar.   To run a bar after prompting for its configuration file, use

Command   c:\your\path\stiletto.exe
Parameter   ?

To run the bar corresponding to myconfig.ini, replace the ? by myconfig.ini.

Advanced: Accesses advanced configuration options.

Undo Configuration button: You can undo the last set of configuration changes.

Registration Info Button: The title on the dialog indicates whether you have registered **Stiletto**.   You can pay for **Stiletto** or enter the registration code through a dialog accessed with the button.

Icon save/restore buttons: There are buttons to save and restore desktop icon positions.

Capture tray icon info: Used to help access tray icons from other programs.

Info and Resource Lists**:**   The left hand list box shows how long Windows has been running, what type of CPU you have, whether or not there is a math co-processor present, what mode Windows is running in, and the name of the configuration file used by this instance of **Stiletto.**   The right hand list box shows the percent of GDI and user resources free   (if the InfoResources internal option is used), the percent of free memory, and the number of free kilobytes on each hard disk drive.   (For Win NT, free resources are not available and are shown as 99).

Use the time setup dialog to set a low resource warning alarm.

See Also

configure stiletto, save icon positions, multiple bar, registration

Configuring a Button

Demo
Quick Help

Purpose

You use the Configure Button dialog to set the button label and icon and the commands which are run when you click the button with the left, middle, or right mouse button.   You can also change the button size, color, and font and access special capabilities such as displaying the button configuration as a tray icon.

To display a button after you configure it, use the button dialog Buttons to change the number of displayed buttons as required.   Or check the tray icon check box to display the button as a tray icon.

You can also use the keyboard to access the buttons on a bar.

Configuration

For information on any control on the dialog, click the ? in the upper right and then click again over the control you are interested in.   Press the Apply button at any time to preview the effect of any formatting command.

You access the Configure Button dialog by Ctrl+left clicking the button bar and selecting the Buttons dialog or by pressing and holding the button to be configured on the **Stiletto** bar. Under Windows 95/98/NT 4, the configuration dialog will also be shown when you right-drop a file to a button from Explorer (with the Bar configuration tab item "Show menu for right drag-drop" checked).

Label :   To set the button label, type a label of up to 39 characters into the label combo box or select a special label from the drop down box.   Leave the label edit control blank to omit a label (eg if you just want to show an icon).

Icon: The controls under Icon Info set the icon.   Choose the source for the icon from the drop down. Use the spin box to choose a specific icon from a file.   Choose the icons size from the drops: small, large, or stretch to fill the button face.   Use Size % to set the portion of the button face used for the icon. If desired, choose an icon using the Icon Source drop down.

Commands and Flyover Help: Set the commands for each mouse button using the command entry controls.   You can optionally enter help text to be displayed with flyover help.   If you do not have a three-button mouse, you can still activate the middle command by shift-left clicking the button or by clicking the button with both the left and right mouse buttons at once.

Further Information

The Bar dialog lets you set the bar and base button size, bar orientation, button and flyover color, default font for labels.   You can also change these on any individual button.

You can change the size of an individual button by setting the Width Magnify percentage (for horizontal button bars) or Height Magnify percentage (for vertical button bars).

For Win NT4/95, you can specify that **Stiletto** buttons appear as tray icons.   You can also set or clear the tray icon state using a command.

You can set this button's face and text colors by checking the Own Color checkbox and selecting the colors after pressing the text and face buttons.   If you do not set both face and text, defaults are used (gray for face, black for text).   Unchecking the box causes the button to revert to the bar colors.   Unless you check the freeze color checkbox, you can also dynamically change the button color with the built-in Change Button Color command.

You can set the button text font by checking Own Font and setting the font with the Font button.

You set text and icon position for all buttons using the Buttons dialog

There is a drop down list to specify the no-click command execution default.

If you have swapped the mouse buttons using Control Panel - Mouse, then **Stiletto** will try to automatically swap the right and left labels on the button dialog.   Automatic label swapping does not work with all mouse drivers, so you can also do it manually with the Bar dialog.

See Also

Buttons dialog, Bar dialog, tray icons. , command entry controls, icon, no-click command execution

The Bar Dialog

Purpose

The Bar dialog sets the bar position, color, visibility, base size.   It also configures flyover help, lets you specify that right and left mouse buttons select the middle command, and lets you specify what happens when you right-drag/drop a file from explorer onto to bar.

You can configure a bar to be <u>invisible</u>.

Configuration

To access the Bar dialog, ctrl+left click the **Stiletto** bar and select the "Bar" tab from the <u>Configuring Stiletto</u> dialog.

For information on any control on the dialog, click the ? in the upper right and then click again over the control you are interested in.   Press the Apply button at any time to preview the effect of any command which affects the bar look or size.

<u>Checkboxes:</u>

Bar always on top	Bar is set always on <u>top</u>
Use Windows button colors	Uncheck to set colors with buttons at right of dialog
Flat look for bar	Check to remove separators between buttons; gray check for heightened 3D effect
Number flyover help lines	Set number of lines of <u>flyover</u> help; use 0 to turn off flyover help: 2 lines shows Left, Right; 1 line shows left only.
Show resources on flyover help	Check to see resources, disk free, time, on <u>flyover</u> help.
Show menu for right drag/drop	Uncheck to have <u>right-drag/dropped</u> file from Explorer used on the right command; check to see menu to allow either configuration or running of a command
Swap left/right mouse labels	Check to have **Stiletto** swap labels related to right/left mouse buttons.
Click left/right mouse for middle	If checked, clicking right and left activates middle command.If gray-checked, right mouse button must be clicked first.
Hide bar after each command	Use to make **Stiletto** invisible after each command.
Hide bar at Stiletto start	Check to hide bar at Stiletto start (hide bar after each command also must be checked)
Hide bar if screensaver	Check to make **Stiletto** take extra steps to hide bar if a screen saver is running.
Hide bar if full screen	**Stiletto** hides bar if a full screen program is running. Gray check to make **Stiletto** check the foreground window more often.
Hide caption bar	Check to have **Stiletto** hide itself if you select a <u>caption</u>

position and there is no active window.

Auto reconfigure   Advanced feature to automatically change bar
                                      configuration based on active window.

Drop Down boxes:

The drop down boxes "show bar when mouse bumps screen edge", "milliseconds mouse held at edge to
show bar", and "delay for hide/move" are used to fine tune the configuration of invisible bars.

The flyover help delay drop-down controls how long the mouse cursor must be positioned over the bar
before flyover help is displayed.

Click Desired Position

Use the controls to set the bar position. Click an unlabeled button to position the bar at that part of the
screen.   Or select a task bar or caption position.

You can also position **Stiletto** by clicking and dragging near the left hand side of the bar (top for vertical
bars).   (You can use the advanced edges option to disable this feature, if you want).

Button Sizes

Use the edit boxes under "Button Sizes" to set the base horizontal and vertical size of the button bar
relative to the base size.   (At 100%, **Stiletto** will be as high as a caption and button width will be based
on caption icon width).   Use the "Big Icon Size" and "Small Icon Size" to set buttons size just large
enough to hold the corresponding icon.

Bar Color and Flyover Color

Use these buttons at the right of the dialog to set bar color and default font.   Make sure you uncheck
"Use Windows button colors" first.

See Also

caption position, bar position, drag/dropped, active window configuration, bar visibility

Menu Setup Dialog

Quick Help

Purpose

This dialog controls what appears on menus listing active tasks, overall menu appearance, startup and shut down menus.

Configuration

The Menu Setup Dialog is selected by clicking on the Menu Setup tab from the Configuring Stiletto dialog.

Control of Lists of Active Windows in Menus

You use these configuration controls to set a prefix string and whether or not hidden and tray-iconized windows are displayed for the active window list, close window list, put-on-top window list, and put-not on-top window list.

Startup and Shutdown Menus

Using the drop down boxes, you can specify that the commands on a menu should be run each time **Stiletto** starts and you can specify a menu of commands to be run by **Stiletto** each time you shut down or log off Windows.

Menu Icons

For Win95/NT 4, you can specify that **Stiletto** should include icons on menus.   You can specify special background or text color for **Stiletto** menus by checking the own box and selecting a color using the button.   You can customize the layout of such menus with icons.   You can omit icons from individual menus.

For menus with icons, you can have **Stiletto** hold icons in a memory cache by checking the "Cache Icons" checkbox.   Gray check for a larger cache.   Caching icons will speed menu display but will take more memory.

Menu Position and Display CheckBoxes

You can specify that **Stiletto** always attempt to put menus at left of mouse cursor.

You can specify that Stiletto display a menu attached to a bar button as soon as the mouse is clicked down on the button.   Gray check to select item as soon as mouse button released (ie to access item, you click down, move mouse over item, then release).   You can specify that **Stiletto** display a menu attached to a bar button as soon as the mouse is clicked down on the button.   Gray check to select item as soon as mouse button released (ie to access item, you click down, move mouse over item, then release).   Both Left and Right for Middle on Bar dialog must be unchecked or gray checked to enable this item.

You can force the mouse cursor to be over any Stiletto menu when it is first created; this is useful when the next item (force menus closed) to avoid closing the menu prematurely.

You can specify that menus should close automatically if the mouse cursor is moved off them for a specified time (set time 0 to disable).

You can specify the font, background color, text color for menus by checking Own and Font/Color and pressing the appropriate button to select the color or font.   Press "Use Win Font" to return to the standard windows font.

Further Information

(You can specify menus to appear when click the <u>desktop</u> or a part of a window.   You can also specify the offset of these menus relative to the cursor to pre-position the cursor over a part of the menu.   However, these settings are intended for compatibility with older configurations: use mouse action hot <u>keys</u> instead if you want this functionality for new configurations).

See Also

<u>menus</u>, <u>startup menu</u>, <u>icons on menus</u>

Menu Contents Tab

Demo
Quick Help

Purpose

Stiletto allows you to create menus of commands.   When you select one of the menu entries, **Stiletto** runs the corresponding command.

One possible use for menus is to use them to access commands or files you use less often than the commands you assign directly to a button.   Using this approach, you assign a few, most-used commands directly to buttons and many less-used commands to menus.

You may also find it helpful to show menus from hot keys.

Configuration

There are two steps involved in using menus: creating them with the Menu Contents dialog and then showing them by running the *Show Menu command.

You create or change menus with the Menu Contents tab,   which is displayed when you click on Menu Contents on the Configuring Stiletto dialog, or when you click on a button which is assigned a *Show Menu command with the Alt key held down.

You run commands from menus with the built-in *Show Menu command.   A **Stiletto** menu is displayed when you click a **Stiletto** button which has been assigned the command with parameter set to the menu name (you can also center the menu or specify the menu position relative to the cursor). Or you can assign the *Show Menu command to a hot key.

The list box of the menu setup dialog shows the contents of the menu selected by the drop-down box above it.   Press New Menu to add a new menu; delete all entries in a menu to delete a menu.

The command entry controls at the right are used to change a single item.   Select the item in the list to change it. To add a new menu item, press New Before or New After, then set the item using the controls.

Enter the text you want to see in the menu for the item in the menu item name field.   Precede any letter in the menu item name by an & to use that letter as a menu mnemonic to select that item from the keyboard.

Further Information

You can create menus from the contents of file folders and subfolders.

You can specify that certain subsets of the menu should appear depending on the which program's window is under the mouse.

See submenus to learn about working with submenus.

You can show menus as toolbars and you can pin   (permanently display) menus.

See Also

menu_setup, submenus, pinned menus, folder contents menu.

Time Setup

Purpose

Stiletto has <u>alarms</u> and <u>timers</u> to let you start commands at defined times.   The time setup dialog provides control of these features.

Configuration

The Time Setup dialog is displayed when the time setup tab is clicked from the <u>Configuring Stiletto</u> dialog.

Using this dialog you can set check boxes to:

>   Have **Stiletto** ring alarms which occur when **Stiletto** is not active.   Otherwise, missed alarms are not rung but are recycled or discarded according to the alarm setting. (However, alarms less than four minutes old are always rung).
>   Play the alarm sound   when an alarm displays a message box.
>   Play the alarm sound when a command is run by an alarm.
>   Keep a <u>timer log</u>.
>   Keep an <u>alarm log</u>.
>   Specify that seconds should be shown on time/date labels.
>   Specify that am/pm should be shown on 12-hour clock time labels.
>   Specify that seconds should be shown on <u>timer</u> labels.
>   Specify that chimes should not be rung while a screen saver is running.
>   Specify that a ringing alarm should stop any running screen saver.
>   Specify whether captions for alarm message boxes should be set the to message
>   Specify whether or not alarm messages should be shown on top of the active window when the alarm rings.   Gray-check to specify messages to be shown "always on top".
>   Specify whether Escape should close alarm message boxes.

The Time Setup dialog also contains several drop down lists which you use to:

>   Set the format for dates in the alarm list.
>   Set the screen position for alarm message windows.
>   Set a chime at a regular time during the hour (eg every 15 minutes).
>   Play the alarm sound at regular intervals for any <u>timer</u>.
>   Save <u>timers</u> at regular intervals so that **Windows** crashes do not cause autosave timer information to be lost.
>   Set a resource warning level percentage to have **Stiletto** display a message box whenever GDI or USER resources fall below this level.   You can also monitor resource <u>usage</u> with a button label set by the <u>Configure Button</u> dialog.
>   Set the interval in seconds at which **Stiletto** updates <u>timers</u>, checks the resources,   and updates any resource usage button labels set by the <u>Configure Button</u> dialog.

Use the View/Change Timers button to access the dialog to view or change <u>timers</u>.

Use the <u>Sound</u> dialog to set the sound associated with alarms and chiming.

See Also

[timers](), [alarms]()

Alarm Details

Purpose

Use alarms to run commands or display messages at predefined times.   You can set alarms to repeat on a regular basis.   You can also set alarms to be run after your computer has been idle for a specified time and for when **Stiletto** is started.

Configuration

The Alarm Details dialog is displayed when you click on the Alarm Details tab of the Configuring Stiletto dialog.

The list box of the alarm contents dialog shows the list of alarms   The command entry controls at the right are used to change the command and time of a single alarm.   Select an alarm from the list and use the controls to change the alarm.   To add an alarm, press New and then set the alarm using the controls at the right.

Stiletto only checks to see if an alarm should be rung once per minute.   If you set an alarm for now, it will not ring until the next minute.

Further Information

Alarms are usually used to start commands, but you can also use alarms to close or wait for running tasks.

You can use alarms to run programs after the system has been idle for a specified time by putting -1 in the alarm year and the idle time in the hours and minutes.

You can set alarms to be rung when **Stiletto** starts by setting the year to -2; this is an alternative to the start-up menu to avoid creating a menu when you only have a few commands to be run.

To quickly add a new message box (reminder) alarm, see Adding a Reminder.

You can specify the year, month, day ordering for dates using the time setup dialog.

You can automatically close Message Boxes with alarms after a specified time period by putting the number of seconds the message is to appear in the parameter box.   For example, to close the message box after 5 seconds:

Command: *Message
Parameter   5
Work/Message   The message for the alarm

When a message box alarm rings, you can change the message text and re-schedule it, if you like. You can select the time until the next alarm from a drop down box or by entering at as months:days:hours:minutes.   When the alarm message is shown, for message box alarms which you show repeatedly, you can request that the message alarm be copied and shown again in 5 minutes as well as being saved to be shown again at the original time.

You can specify multiple commands using the parameters edit box of the *Message command.   The command can be the name of a wave file to play a sound when displaying the message.   This allows unique sounds to be assigned to alarm messages.

If helpful, you can create notes for a command by putting a semi-colon followed by the comments in the work directory (after any directory to be used with the command).

For alarm message boxes, you can specify that the message box start minimized or tray-minimized using the drop down at the bottom of the command entry controls.   You will also likely want to check "set caption of alarm message to message" on the Time Setup dialog.

If you wish a plain message box for an alarm, put an asterisk (*) at the start of the parameters edit box.

See Also

time setup, adding a reminder, idle

Stiletto Sounds

Stiletto sounds are set from the Sound dialog.

You must have a sound card and the appropriate drivers or the PC speaker driver to hear sounds in Windows.

Stiletto supports the standard Windows sounds in the Registry plus these sounds:

Stiletto Chime   Plays whenever **Stiletto** chimes (see Time Setup dialog)

Stiletto Alarm   Plays whenever **Stiletto** alarms (see Time Setup dialog).   Use an asterisk to have the PC Speaker beep for alarms.

Stiletto Clip   Plays whenever **Stiletto** captured a clipboard item.

Stiletto Noise   Windows background noise: sound plays at random minutes according to the percentage set in the Sound dialog.

Sound Tab

Purpose

The Sound dialog is selected by clicking the Sound tab on the Configuring Stiletto dialog

Configuration

The Sound dialog is used to change the sound file (wav file) associated with any of the **Stiletto** sounds.

(You can play a wav sound file each time you start a command using the work directory on the command entry controls.)

To change sound information, select the entry from the list and then use the controls at the right of the dialog.

To add spice to your multimedia life, **Stiletto** can automatically change the sound file you select to any other wav file in the same directory.   Use the How To Change Sound drop down box to determine whether and how **Stiletto** changes the sound file.   Use the Mins Between Changes drop down box to determine how often **Stiletto** changes the sound file (this drop down is disabled if you selected No Change from the How To Change Sound drop down).

The buttons in the middle of the dialog box are used to work with sounds from the list on the left.   A button is only enabled when its action is valid; for example, the Replace button is only enabled when there is sound information in the right hand edit box and there is a sound selected from the list to be replaced.

The **Stiletto** noise sound is played at random in the percentage of minutes set by the "% of mins to play noise" edit box.   Use this feature if you feel drowsy.   The noise sound is changed each time it is played, unless the change method is set to "No Change".

You may wish to group your wav files into directories (eg startup, shutdown, good, bad) and then use the **Stiletto** automatic sound file changer to sample the sounds from each directory.

The Change Sound built-in command changes any sounds which have not been marked as No Change. If you assign this command to a button or put it on a **Stiletto** menu, you can use it to have **Stiletto** immediately change sounds if a sound pattern that you dislike is selected.

Paper/Saver Tab

<u>Quick Help</u>

Purpose

The dialog is used to change the Windows wallpaper or the screen saver.

Configuration

The Paper/Saver dialog is selected by clicking the Paper/Saver tab on the <u>Configuring Stiletto</u> dialog.

To specify a wallpaper file, type its name directly into the wallpaper file name edit box, drag and drop it from the Explorer/File Manager, or use one of the browse buttons to display and select from a list of bmp files.   If you want to see the wallpaper as you browse the files, press the Browse and Display button; clicking on a file in the file browse dialog will display that wallpaper.

To add spice to your multimedia life, **Stiletto** can automatically change the wallpaper you select to any other bmp file in the same directory.   Use the Method for Changing Wallpaper drop down box to determine whether and how **Stiletto** changes the wallpaper file.   Use the Mins Between   Automatic Changes drop down box to determine how often **Stiletto** changes the wallpaper file (this drop down is disabled if you selected No Change from the Method for Changing Wallpaper drop down).   You can use shortcuts in the directory of wallpaper files being randomized.

Use the "Select Random Directory from Parent Folder" check box to indicate that **Stiletto** should select a random folder from the parent folder of the current wallpaper file's directory before changing the wallpaper file.   Use this feature when you have various wallpaper "themes" arranged in directories under a parent wallpaper folder.   This random folder is only selected when **Stiletto** starts.

Use the Tile Wallpaper check box to set whether Windows tiles or centers your wallpaper.

Use the Stretch Wallpaper check box to set whether Windows stretches your wallpaper to cover the desktop (Plus! only)..

Stiletto has a <u>built-in</u> Show Wallpaper command for previewing wallpaper.

If you have <u>registered</u> **Stiletto**, you can use jpeg files as wallpaper.   If you check the Include jpeg files checkbox, any file with type .jpg or .jpeg in the wallpaper directory will be usable as wallpaper.'

To specify a screen saver file, type its name directly into the saver file name edit box, drag and drop it from the Explorer/File Manager, or use the browse button to display and select from a list of scr files.   If you want to try the screen saver press the test button.

Use Control Panel to configure the screen saver.

To add spice to your multimedia life, **Stiletto** can automatically change the saver you select to any other scr file in the same directory.   Use the Method for Changing Screen Saver drop down box to determine whether and how **Stiletto** changes the screen saver file.   Use the Mins Between   Automatic Changes drop down box to determine how often **Stiletto** changes the file (this drop down is disabled if you selected No Change from the Method for Changing screen saver drop down).   Select "Saver Start" to have Stiletto change the saver each time the a screen saver is started (Win95/98 only).

You can specify that each time **Stiletto** changes the saver with the settings on the Paper/Saver dialog or with the *Change Screen Saver command, then any running saver is restarted to use the new saver.

Viewing A Button's Commands

To view the commands associated with a **Stiletto** button bar button, press and hold down the button for about one second.   Or you can rely on <u>flyover</u> help to show the commands for a button.

The <u>Configure Button</u> dialog will be displayed which will show you the command associated with each mouse button.

To execute one of these commands, press the **Stiletto** button by clicking the appropriate mouse button; the dialog box is automatically closed when you do this.

You can also press Esc or the Cancel button to close the dialog box.

Of course, you can also use the dialog box to change the button label or any command after you have displayed it by holding down the **Stiletto** button bar button.

Configuring Stiletto

Purpose

You configure **Stiletto** buttons, menu contents, sounds, paper/saver, hot keys, and alarms with the Configure **Stiletto** set of tabbed dialogs.

You start this dialog by left-clicking anywhere on the **Stiletto** bar with the Ctrl key pressed, or through the Configure **Stiletto** built-in command.

Configuration

The command displays a set of tabbed dialogs as follows:

Info shows Windows information and resource usage; allows you to register **Stiletto** and to put **Stiletto** on your Start Menu.

Bar allows bar position, font, layout to be set.

Buttons sets button number, order, commands, active task tracking

Special GUI sets functions which customize your Windows interface

Window Control sets functions which customize your Windows interface

Menu Setup controls the format of the active window list, the mouse click used to start a menu by clicking the desktop, and the format of menus.

Menu Contents allows you to change the contents of menus.

Time Setup controls low resource warnings and the sounds associated with alarms and chimes.

Alarm Contents allows you to add or change alarms.

Sound controls the sounds played for windows and application events and allows you to specify how **Stiletto** should automatically change them.

Paper/Saver allows you to change the Windows wallpaper or screen saver and to set up automatic changes of either.

Key/Mouse allows you to assign commands to hot keys, mouse actions, or screen corners.

Key Setup allows you to fine tune hot key and mouse action command execution.

You can switch to a new tab by left-clicking it or by pressing Ctrl+tab or Ctrl+shift+tab on the keyboard.

Further Information

All the tabbed dialogs share one OK and Cancel button: If you press OK, all changes made on all

tabbed dialogs are saved and **Stiletto** restarts with the new configuration. If you press Cancel, all changes made on any tabbed dialog are discarded.

Note however that the Configure Button dialog has its own OK and Cancel; if you press OK on this dialog the changes are saved even if you press Cancel on a tabbed dialog.

Several dialogs also have an apply button which allows you to preview changes to the bar appearance.

Normally, the Info tab is displayed first, but you can select another tab by entering its index number (0 to 12) in the command parameters field.   Put **wizard** in parameters edit box to start initial configuration wizard.

You can undo the last set of configuration changes using the Info tab.

Stiletto normally positions the tabbed configuration dialog near the bar; if you prefer it to be centered on your screen, you can use the CenterConfig advanced option.

You can disable the configuration command with the Lock internal option.

Stiletto License and Lack of Warranty

The **Stiletto** program, DLL, Help File,   Word Document File, and readme file are all Copyright 1995-1998 by Bruce Switzer.   All Rights Reserved.

The Stiletto icon was created by Jonas Hjortlund.

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You can contact me with comments or questions.

The 32 bit version of **Stiletto** is neither freeware nor is it in the public domain.

You may try the 32 bit version of **Stiletto** for 30 days without charge.   If you find **Stiletto** useful, please register it.   If you decide not to register **Stiletto**, you must remove it from your system after the 30 day trial.

Stiletto may not be sold nor be used in any profit-oriented endeavor without the express written permission of the author with the exception that **Stiletto** may be distributed freely via media intended to make shareware available to the public for trial.   All files, including the **Stiletto** program, DLL, help file, readme file, license file, and all others in the **Stiletto** zip file, must be included.

All trademarks used in this Help File are the property of their respective owners and are used for explanatory purposes only.

The jpeg conversion routines in this software are based in part on the work of the Independent JPEG Group.

Moving Stiletto

Purpose

Although it is generally more convenient to have the **Stiletto** button bar at a fixed place on the desktop, there are times when you want to temporarily move **Stiletto** out of the way.

Configuration

The built-in Move **Stiletto** command does this.   When executed, this command causes the button bar to jump to the other side of your Windows desktop.   If you execute it again, **Stiletto** jumps back to its previous position.

(Or you can also have a floating button bar through the Position **Stiletto** built-in command).

The Move command can be assigned to a button on the button bar or put in the Menu.

The Move command is only temporary; the next time **Stiletto** starts up, it will be displayed in its standard position.

Move handles the split button bar as follows: if the move command is assigned to the left half, then the button bar will be fused on the right half of the desktop.   If the move command is assigned to the right half of the button bar, then the button bar will be fused on the left half of the desktop.   (Hence you may want to assign the move command to two different buttons.)   When the move command is pressed from a fused button bar, it will be resplit.   Although this may seem complicated, the idea is that a single mouse click near the area you want to clear will move **Stiletto** out of the way.

Installation and Removal

Installation

For automatic installation, double click on setup.exe after unzipping stil98h.zip to a temporary folder.

If you have never used Stiletto 98:

To install Stiletto, first UnZip the Stil98h.zip file into a temporary directory, then unzip stilinsh.zip into a fresh directory which will serve as your main Stiletto directory.   You can delete the stilinsh.zip file and temporary directory when you are done.

If you are already using Stiletto 98:

To install, first make a backup copy of your Stiletto directory, then shut down any running Stiletto bars, and and finally unzip stilinsh.zip into your current Stiletto directory, overwriting all files there.   You can delete the stilinsh.zip file directory when you are done.

If you used Stiletto 16 bit:

To install Stiletto, first UnZip the Stil98h.zip file into a temporary directory, then unzip stilinsh.zip into a fresh directory which will serve as your main Stiletto directory, You can delete the stilinsh.zip file and temporary directory when you are done.

You can copy the stiletto.ini file from your 16 bit Stiletto directory to the main Stiletto directory to re-use your configuration.

Double click on stiletto.exe to start **Stiletto**.   Double click on Stiletto.hlp for information.

If you find **Stiletto** useful, you will probably want to put in it your StartUp group so that **Stiletto** starts automatically with Windows.   For Win95/NT 4, use the Info tab on the configuration dialog to do this; you activate the configuration dialog by ctrl+left click on the button bar.

If you used the 16 bit version of **Stiletto**, you can copy your Stiletto.ini files into the **Stiletto**   directory and access them from the 32 bit version.

Removal

To de-install **Stiletto**, remove it from your StartUp group and erase the directory containing **Stiletto**.

Default Configuration

The default **Stiletto** configuration is stored in the stiletto.ini file that comes with **Stiletto**.   There is a backup copy in stiletto.cfg in case you ever want to return to the default configuration (by copying stiletto.cfg over top of stiletto.ini in your **Stiletto** or **Windows** directory).

(See installation for more about installing and de-installing **Stiletto**).

The Win95/NT 4 default **Stiletto** button bar has five buttons with these contents:

Button	Label	Left	Middle	Right
1	Clock/Date	Configuration Wizard	Time/Data Set	Stiletto Help
2	DOS	Command Prompt	Confirmed Restart	Confirmed Win Exit
3	files	Explorer	File manager	Control Panel
4	edit	NotePad	Wordpad	System Edit
5	menu	Utility Menu	Start Saver	Programs Menu

The default menu starts with three submenus: switching between active windows, closing active windows, putting an active window on top.   Next comes the built-in **Stiletto** commands Prog Mgr/Shell Groups, Configure Stiletto, Browse and Run, Change Wallpaper, Change Sounds, and Exit **Stiletto**.

Flyover help is turned on in the default configuration.   If you find it distracting, you can it turn off with the Bar dialog.

Stiletto will be positioned horizontally in the top-left corner of the desktop.

Stiletto will be positioned horizontally in the top left of the desktop offset to the right by the width of a system menu box.

Stiletto will be positioned vertically in the top left corner of the desktop.

Stiletto will be positioned vertically in the top right corner of the desktop.

Stiletto will be positioned horizontally in the top right corner of the desktop.

Stiletto will be positioned horizontally in the top right of the desktop, offset to the left by the width of a minimize box plus a maximize box.

Stiletto will be positioned vertically in the middle of the left side of the desktop.

Stiletto will be positioned vertically in the middle right hand side of the desktop.

Stiletto will be positioned vertically in the bottom left corner of the desktop.

Stiletto will be positioned horizontally in the bottom left corner of the desktop.

Stiletto will be positioned horizontally in middle of the bottom of the desktop.

Stiletto will be positioned horizontally in the bottom right corner of the desktop.

Stiletto will be positioned vertically in the bottom right corner of the desktop.

Stiletto will be positioned horizontally at the top and in the middle of the desktop.

Stiletto will be positioned on the right of the <u>active window caption</u>.

Stiletto will be positioned on the left   of the <u>active window caption</u>.

Stiletto will be split in half and placed horizontally on each side of the top of the desktop. The left half will be positioned horizontally in the top left of the desktop offset to the right by the width of a system menu box; the right half will be positioned horizontally in the top right of the desktop, offset to the left by the width of a minimize box plus a maximize box.

Hiding Stiletto Warning

If you check the Hide **Stiletto** when after each command button on the Bar dialog, you should specify a way to make **Stiletto** visible again.

One approach is to make **Stiletto** visible when the mouse bumps the screen edge.   You need to select some other entry other than "none" form the "Show **Stiletto** when mouse bumps screen edge" drop down box.

Another approach is to assign the command <u>built-in</u> command "Show/Move Stiletto" to a hot key (so that it can be executed whether **Stiletto** is visible or not).

Stiletto will also be initially visible unless you put the command Bar Size 0 in the Startup menu.   In this case, you can make **Stiletto** visible at start up by holding down the shift key when **Stiletto** starts which causes the Startup menu to be ignored.

Simulating Middle Mouse Button

When selecting commands from the button bar, if you hold a shift key down while you press the left mouse button, **Stiletto** will act as if the middle mouse button has been pressed.

You can also set an option in the Bar dialog to cause pressing both mouse buttons at once to simulate the middle button

Drag and Drop onto the Stiletto Button Bar

You can **left** or **right** drag and drop a set of one or more file names from the Explorer/File Manager or Explorer onto the **Stiletto** bar to start a command with the file names as the parameters.

Left drag and drop starts a command with dropped file(s) as the parameter.   Right-drag/dropping file(s) onto the bar activates a menu allowing you to select the button to receive the file or to be configured. Alternatively, you can specify that a right drag/drop should activate the right-button command on the selected button using a check box on the Bar dialog.

For **left** drag and drop, normally the command corresponding to the left mouse button is started.   But if you hold down the **Shift** key as you drop the file name, the command corresponding to the middle button is started.   If you hold down the **Ctrl** key, the command corresponding to the right mouse button is started.   (As another memory aid,   consider this: both "Shift" and "Middle" have "i" in them; both "Right" and "Ctrl" have "r" in them.)

(**Stiletto** does not check on the **Shift** or **Ctrl** keys until after you drop the file.   If you are dropping a file from a floppy disk, you need to hold the key down for a moment after the file is dropped since **Windows** does not tell **Stiletto** that the file is dropped until after it checks the floppy drive which takes a second or two.)

You do not have to memorize this rule: you can **right** drag and drop a file onto any button and you will be able to select the command to receive the file with a menu.

Stiletto has a built-in drag and drop rename command, Show Wallpaper command for previewing wallpaper,   and Play Sound command for playing wav files.

Sometimes you want to drag and drop files in the middle of the command line.   To do so, put the character "|" at the point where you want the dropped files to be placed.   The "|" will be replaced by the dropped files when the command is run and the text following the "|" will follow the dropped files.   Do not forget a space after the "|", if needed.

You can drag and drop files to Active Buttons, and they will be passed to the executing program (if the program does not accept dropped files, you will hear an error beep).

Stiletto always attempts to start a new instance of a command when a file is dropped on a button.

Drag and Drop Rename

The built-in drag and drop rename command can be used to rename a file with a new name or extension.   The renamed file stays in the same directory.   Long file names and extensions can be used.

File wildcards are not allowed.

You can associate this command with a menu or the button bar, but if you want to use the drag and drop capability, the command must be assigned to a button.

Activating the command brings up a small dialog box where you can type the current file path (drive, directory, file name, extension), the new file name, and the new extension.

If you drag and drop a file name from Explorer/File Manager onto the button with the rename command, the current path edit box will be initialized to the dropped file name and the new file name and extension edit boxes will be initialized to the dropped file name and extension.

If you Press the "Ext to .bak" button, the new file extension is set to .bak and the new file name is set to whatever was present in the new file name exit box.

Displaying Button Commands with Flyover Help

Purpose

If you hold the mouse button over the **Stiletto** button bar without pressing a mouse button, **Stiletto** will display a small window showing the commands associated with each of the three mouse buttons for the underlying button.   Each of the letters **L**, **M**, or **R** (Left, Middle, Right) appears beside the appropriate command.

After you press a button or move the mouse off the **Stiletto** bar, this window will disappear.

Configuration

You can control the number of lines of flyover help **Stiletto** displays with the <u>Bar</u> dialog.   Set 0 lines to turn off the display; set 1 to display left only; 2 to display left and right; 3 to display left, middle, right.

Use the <u>Configure Button</u> dialog to set the text displayed with flyover help.   If you do not specify any text, the commands themselves are displayed.   Or you can set the flyover help of a button to ***label** to display the button label as the flyover help line.   This is useful to display special button <u>label</u> information when the entire button is devoted to displaying an icon.

You can also use the <u>Bar</u> dialog to control whether resource usage is displayed on flyover help: **Stiletto** can optionally display free space for local hard disks; free physical kilobytes, used memory percentage, and GDI/User free percentage (Win 95 only); and timer value for the button and time/date.

If you have swapped the mouse buttons using Control Panel - Mouse, then **Stiletto** will try to automatically swap the right and left labels on the button dialog.   Automatic label swapping does not work with all mouse drivers, so you can also do it manually with the <u>Bar</u> dialog.

After you launch a command, flyover help is normally suspended until you move the mouse off   the **Stiletto** button bar.   This is to prevent problems with full screen **Dos** commands: if flyover help is not suspended, flyover help will appear unnecessarily after you activate a full screen **Dos** command and minimize the **Dos** window.   But, if you never use full screen **Dos** and want flyover help not to be suspended, you can use an <u>internal</u> **Stiletto** ini option to accomplish this.

See Also

<u>bar</u> dialog, <u>configure button</u>, button <u>label</u>

Accessing Program Manager or Other Shell Groups

You use the <u>built-in</u> Prog Mgr/Shell Groups command to run commands from your existing program manager or other desktop shell groups.   This command will work with any shell which is fully compatible with Program Manager; it has been tested successfully with **SideBar** and **Norton Desktop 3**.   (See the end of this section for the Program Mgr Files command, which always uses your Program Manager files).

The Prog Mgr/Shell Groups command displays a dialog box with two list boxes.   The left list box shows the names of all your groups.   Clicking on any one of these will fill the right list box with the names of all the commands (ie icons) in that group.   You can then execute any command in the group by either double clicking on it, or by selecting it with a single click and pressing the Execute button.

The command dialog is normally closed when you run a command; however, if you uncheck the Close When Command Run check box, the dialog will stay open after a command is run.

If you single click on any command name in the right list box, you will see the file paths for the command and its work directory displayed at the bottom of the dialog box.

You can set a <u>Hot Key</u> to immediately access this command.

The command can also be used to <u>cut and paste</u> commands directly to **Stiletto** <u>command entry controls</u> .

You can set up the command to immediately display the commands for any group when started by typing the name of the default group into the work directory field   of the <u>command entry controls</u> .   For example, if you had several groups you accessed often, you could set up several different commands, one for each group, and assign them to a menu with the menu name set to the group name.   Then, when you selected that item from the menu, the Groups command would start with the right hand list box filled with the commands from the default group.

(The <u>built-in</u> command Program Mgr Files is used in the same way as the Prog Mgr/Shell Groups command.   However, it works directly with your **Windows** Program Manager group files and ignores any other shell which you may be running).

Cut and Paste Commands

You can copy program manager or other desktop shell commands directly to the **Stiletto** <u>command entry controls</u> used to enter commands for <u>button configuration</u>, <u>menu</u>, <u>hot keys</u>, <u>timers</u>, and <u>alarms</u>.

This is an alternative to browsing for the command when the command file name, parameters, or work directory are not known making it difficult to browse for the command.

Cut and Paste uses the "P" button on the <u>command entry controls</u>. This button will be enabled whenever there is information from a <u>program manager or desktop shell group</u> to be pasted: Each time you select or execute a command from the groups command, the command name and work directory are made available through the "P" button.

So, to paste a command, you first need to have selected the command from the <u>program manager or desktop shell group</u> dialog.

<u>Follow these steps to cut and paste commands:</u>

Start the <u>Configuring Stiletto</u> <u>built-in</u> command.

Press the Program Mgr/Shell Groups button on the <u>Info</u> tabbed dialog.

If needed, move the Program Manager Groups dialog box so you can access the configure dialog.

Access the command you want to configure through the <u>button configuration</u>, <u>menu</u>, or <u>alarms</u> tabbed dialogs.

Select the program manager group and command you want to paste (single click!).

Press the "P" button on the command entry controls to copy the information.

Save the copied command on the menu, if appropriate.

Repeat the above three steps for all commands you wish to copy.

Cancel the program manager dialog and OK close the configure dialog when done.

Resource Usage Displays

Stiletto can display free Windows resources as a button label by selecting the desired display from the Configure Button dialog.   (Free GDI and User resource display are not available in Win NT).

(You can also use the Show System Resources built in command to display system resources).

These displays are available:

Free GDI Res	Displays the percentage of free GDI resources in the form NNg, where NN is the free percentage.
Free USER Res	Displays the percentage of free USER resources in the form Nnu.
Free Physical Memory	Displays free physical memory in Kilobytes.
Free Virt/Phys Memory	Displays free page file plus physical memory and free physical memory in Megabytes.
Free Virtual Memory	Displays free page file plus physical memory in Kilobytes.
Min of GDI/USER	Displays the minimum of GDI and USER in the form NNf.
GDI/USER	Displays both GDI and USER free resource in the form NNg/MM, where NN is the free GDI resources (shown by the g) and MM the free USER resources
Min and Mem (MB)	Displays the minimum of GDI and USER as well as the free physical memory in Megabytes in the form NN/MM.M, where NN is the minimum of free resources and MM.M is the free memory in megabytes (1024K).
Free Disk Space (MB)	Displays free disk space in MegaBytes.

GDI resources include device-context handles, brushes, pens, regions, fonts, and bitmaps. USER resources include window and menu handles and related structures.

Use the Time Setup dialog to set the rate at which **Stiletto** refreshes   the resource displays.   You can also use this dialog to set a level for **Stiletto** to automatically monitor USER and GDI resources.

The drive letter is normally shown on the free disk space display; put "ShowDriveLetter=0" under [General] in the stiletto.ini file to avoid display of the drive letter.

Changing the Order of Buttons

You can change the order of **Stiletto** buttons by right-drag and dropping the button on the <u>Buttons</u> dialog.

Enter command parameters here.   This includes parameters for <u>built-in</u> commands, like the menu name for *Show Menu, Folder Name for Folder Contents, or the Bar Size.   Right click to browse for a menu name or folder name.   To prompt for command parameters when the associated command is run, put a question mark (?) here.   You can enter both parameters and a ? to prompt for parameters in the midst of a command parameter string.   Parameters are separated by blanks; if a blank is a part of a command parameter, you must surround that parameter by double quotations marks.

Put the name of the file to be executed here, or select a built-in command using the drop down or by right clicking and selecting from the alphabetically-sorted submenus. You can type the file name directly; but normally, you use one of the Browse, Paste, or Capture buttons or drag and drop a file name from Explorer/File Manager. You can use program (.exe) files or files with associated commands (eg .xls file extension for Microsoft Excel files). You can run multiple commands. If the command name starts with a semi-colon, it is ignored; this is useful for temporarily disabling commands while keeping the text for later re-use. You can enter long file names with blanks in the command edit box. Do not use quotation marks. Enter parameters for the command in the parameters edit box.

Press this button to get the file name for one of the programs that is currently active (executing) on your system, or, for Win 95/NT4, to select one of the programs from your start menu and its submenus. A menu of active windows or your start menu will be displayed. Select an entry, and its information will be copied to the edit boxes.

Enter the name of the working directory to use for the command here (eg will be used for File Opens by program being run); if you omit a working directory **Stiletto** will use the same directory as the command.   Right click to browse.   Other **Stiletto** commands use this field for:

    the text for <u>alarm</u> messages

    starting directory/extensions for <u>Browse and Run</u>

You can enter |filepath.wav to play the sound filepath.wav when the command is started.   If you also want to use a work directory, put the |filepath.wav immediately after the work directory name.   You can enter ?filepath.exe to avoid running the program if filepath.exe is active. You can enter ;comment at the end of the work directory to add notes to a command.

Press this button to activate the command wizard which will guide you through the entry of command information.   Use it to enter commands for you and to demonstrate how the more complex commands are configured.

Use this drop down to select the window style for the command when it is run: normal, minimized, maximized, hidden, tray minimized.   You can also set the window to be "always on top".

Press this button to browse through your directories for the file to be used.

Press to paste command information from the Stiletto command clipboard, as set from C button or, for NT 3.51, from the Program Manager shell cut and paste dialog.   You may also want to try the Capture button.

Using Alarms to Close or Wait on Active Tasks

You can use <u>alarms</u> to close active tasks or to wait for active tasks to complete.

The best way to close a command with an alarm is to run the *Stiletto Exec <u>close</u> command with the alarm.

The best way to wait for commands for an alarm is to run a command <u>script</u> with the alarm.

Following are older approaches with still work but which are not as convenient to use.

If you create an alarm with the work directory set to the string *close (or *close force), then the command will be closed when the alarm rings, if it is active (nothing happens if the command is not active when the alarm rings). If you use *close, the program may refuse to close; but if you follow *close by force (in lower case), **Stiletto** will attempt to force the window closed, at the risk of losing information.   Do not use *close force with Dos programs.

If you create an alarm with the work directory set to the string *wait, then no further alarms will be processed until the command terminates (nothing happens if the command is not active when the alarm rings).   You need to make sure the "Ring Missed Alarms" option is checked in the <u>time setup</u> dialog for *wait to work.

Close and wait alarms do **not** work with Dos programs; they only work with Windows programs.

Here is an example of the use of close and wait alarms: Suppose you have one modem which you use for two programs: a fax receiver (program /winfaxx/winfaxx.exe) and an offline mail reader with a script which automatically dials your Internet provider and downloads your mail (program /fedora/fedora.exe myscript.hat).   Now suppose you want the fax reader to be always running on your machine except for 2:00 AM when you want your mail reader to download your mail.   Your problem is that both programs cannot be running at the same time since they both use your single modem.

The following sequence of alarms will solve your problem by closing the fax program at 1:59, starting the mail reader at 2:00, and re-starting the fax program when the mail reader finishes.

Time	Command	Work Directory	Interval
1 59 AM	/winfaxx/winfaxx.exe	*close	Alarm again in 1 day
2:00 AM	/fedora/fedora.exe myscript.hat		Alarm again in 1 day
2:01 AM	/fedora/fedora.exe	*wait	Alarm again in 1 day
2:02 AM	/winfaxx/winfaxx.exe		Alarm again in 1 day

Stiletto close and wait alarms are not intended to replace an "industrial strength" scheduling program. For example, they cannot handle situations where programs encounter errors or have unsaved data and so refuse to close.   You are cautioned to use close and wait alarms only for non-critical data where it is easy to recover manually if exceptional circumstances arise.

Running Multiple Stiletto Button Bars

Purpose

You can have many **Stiletto** button bars;   each separate button bar uses its own configuration file.   For example, if you use virtual desktops, you can have a different bar for each desktop.   Or you could have a main bar and a small bar positioned in the caption.

Configuration

To set up a new configuration file, use the button on the Info dialog.   This allows you to create a new bar and name it.   For this example, suppose you choose the name **mybar**.   Creating the new bar will show it in the bottom middle of your screen so that you can configure it.

Once you are happy with the configuration, you can re-start the **Stiletto** bar at any time with this command:
Command: c:\stilpath\stiletto.exe
Parameter: mybar.ini

Do not use a directory path before mybar.ini.   If you want your button bar to start automatically, assign the above command to the **Stiletto** start-up menu of your main bar.   You can also start bars manually by assigning the above command to (eg) a button, or you can start bars with saved virtual desktops by adding the above command to the menu entry for the saved desktop.

If you wish, you can continue to create other button bars by creating a separate configuration file for each.   All configuration files are stored in the same directory as the **Stiletto** .exe file.

Further Information

A default configuration file, stiletto.ini, is used when you run **Stiletto** without a configuration file on the parameters edit box.The name of the configuration file **Stiletto** is using is shown in the Info dialog.

Hotkeys, the desktop/title bar mouse buttons, and application sounds are determined by the first bar that requests them.   Each bar will separately process chimes, alarms, wallpaper and sound randomization, and resource warnings.   Hence, you should isolate your use of these features to one main bar.   This will also conserve your **Windows** resources.

When you run multiple bars and close the initial bar, all other bars are closed as well.

If you want to start multiple bars at Windows Startup, you should put your main bar in the Windows Startup folder and start the remaining bars from the start up menu of this main bar.   Starting multiple bars from the Windows Startup folder can lead to timing-related problems in **Stiletto**.

To remove a bar, delete the .ini, .bki, and .udo files in the **Stiletto** folder (eg mybar.ini).

It is possible to put .ini files in a separate folder from the exe file; click here for details.

You can also manually create new bars using the   blank button bar file called blankini.def which is part of the **Stiletto** zip package.   Copy this file to newbar.ini (or any other file name you wish) using a Dos

copy command:
        copy blankini.def newbar.ini

See Also

virtual desktops, caption position, start-up menu, Info dialog, command line

Stiletto will be positioned horizontally at the left of the bottom of the desktop, raised by the height of a status bar from the bottom of the screen.

Stiletto will be positioned horizontally in middle of the bottom of the desktop, raised by the height of a status bar from the bottom of the screen.

Stiletto will be positioned horizontally at the right of the bottom of the desktop, raised by the height of a status bar from the bottom of the screen

Using Icons to Label Buttons

Stiletto can display an icon on a button label; to access this feature select the desired display entry from the icon drop down box at the left of the Configure Button dialog.

These displays are available:

Icon from Left	Displays icon from left command.
Icon from Middle	Displays icon from middle command.
Icon from Right	Displays icon from right command.
Icon from File	Displays icon from file that you browse for or key in to edit box.

If there is more than one icon in the file, **Stiletto** lets you select which icon you wish to display.

You can display both icons and text on label and set the percentage of the button space devoted to the icon using the icon size % edit box.   Set the size % to 100 to display only the icon.

There is a drop down box used to select small, large, or stretch for icons.   **Stiletto** normally selects the large icon and stretches/shrinks it to fix the size of the button face.   You can select a fixed size icon, either large or small: this will usually yield a better looking icon.

If you change the command file or icon file, you may need to press the **Show Icon** button to see the new icons from the selected file.

Positioning Stiletto

Configuration

You can position **Stiletto** by clicking and dragging near the left hand side of the bar (top for vertical bars).   You can return **Stiletto** to a previous standard position by right clicking near the left edge of the bar.   The cursor changes to show you where to click.

You can change the number of displayed buttons by clicking and dragging the right-hand side of the bar (bottom for vertical bars). Use advanced edges option to control.

Further Information

You can position **Stiletto** manually anywhere on the desktop by using the Position **Stiletto** built-in command.

First assign this command to any **Stiletto** button and to any of the left, middle, or right mouse buttons. Then use the bar dialog to select any standard vertical or horizontal position, depending on whether you want **Stiletto** to be oriented vertically or horizontally.   Finally, click on the button with the Position command using the appropriate mouse button and drag **Stiletto** to wherever you would like it to be positioned.   After you are done dragging, **Stiletto** will record its position in the configuration file and will return to this position automatically when started.

Caps Lock and Scroll Lock

The Special GUI dialog contains check boxes to permit you to control the behavior of the Scroll Lock and Caps Lock keys.

You can specify that pressing shift always clears caps lock, to avoid reversed mixed case like **sTILETTO.**   Or you can disable the caps lock key completely.

By setting the "Shift Clears Cap Lock" check box to the gray-checked state, you specify that shift should clear caps lock only when a letter is pressed with shift.

You can also completely disable the caps lock key.

You can disable the Scroll Lock key.   This key is rarely used, and when activated unknowingly, causes irritating behavior from the arrow and other keys.

When using this feature with multiple instances, make sure than only one instance uses it and hotkeys.

Use multiple menus to organize your work by collecting all your related work onto menu and attaching the menu to a button.   Example: put all your Internet-access commands onto a menu.   Or, if you work with many spreadsheets, organize them into a menu/submenu hierarchy for quick access.   Remember that you can use the name of the spreadsheet file as a command in the menu.

Check this box if you want **Stiletto** to simply switch-to a program if it is already running, rather than launching a new instance. (Does not function for Dos boxes in Windows 95/98). Uncheck this box if you have a command line parameter that you always want processed; this will ensure that a new instance of the program is started to process the parameter.

Active Window Switching with Buttons

Demo

Purpose

You can create **Stiletto** buttons which automatically track each top-level window on your system so you can quickly switch to a new active window by left clicking a button and close any visible window by middle-clicking (shift-left) the corresponding button.   This is an alternative to the list of active windows menu item which can also be used for active window switching.   The advantages of buttons are that all active windows are immediately visible on the button bar and that switching is done with a single click. The disadvantage of the button bar is that extra desktop space is used.

Configuration

You set up active task buttons with the Buttons dialog.   Check the Active Bar check box and then select options as follows:

Select the start at button: buttons starting from this number up to the number of displayed buttons as set in the Buttons dialog will track active tasks.   You can set this to 1 if you want the entire bar to track active tasks (see also multiple button bars).

If you want icons to appear on the active task buttons, select icon small, icon large, or icon stretch from the drop down box (see buttons for an explanation of these terms).

If you want to specify the icon for the button for a window, set the icon menu drop down; see below for details.

If you want icons and text, select an icon type from the drop down box and check the text check box. The percentage of the button face used for the icon is taken from the percentage set in the start at button.   Gray check the text box to avoid automatic update of the bar whenever the caption text changes.

Use the checkbox to specify that only one window per active task be represented on the bar.

You can specify whether hidden windows should be displayed as buttons on the bar.

You can specify whether the right or middle mouse click should be used to close tasks.   Gray check to specify that neither should be preset to close.

You can specify that icon size, color, button size, and font information from the first active bar button (the start at button)   is automatically copied to all active bar buttons each time you reconfigure.

You can specify that the bar will shrink and grow so that only buttons with corresponding active tasks are visible or you can specify that the bar should stay fully visible where buttons without corresponding active tasks are blank.

You can specify that **Stiletto** should use the icon from the window class for the active bar button (otherwise, **Stiletto** will use the first icon in the exe file).   The Windows task bar also uses the window class icon.

For NT 3.51, you can specify that minimized (iconized) non-Dos windows be hidden

Gray check the active bar check box to show the button corresponding to the foreground window as being pressed down.

Once you have set the above options, **Stiletto** will display a button for each top-level window of each active task, starting at the start at button. up to the maximum number of buttons set by the number of buttons displayed in the Buttons dialog.

Further Information

Flyover help for the left button of the active task buttons displays the window title of the corresponding

active window.   You may want to set a small delay for flyover help for the active task buttons using the bar dialog so this information appears as soon as you move the mouse cursor over the active task buttons.

Active task buttons are normally sorted by the corresponding window's caption.   To avoid changes in the button order if the caption changes, you can sort instead by the window handle using an advanced configuration option.

When displaying the icon for a window on a button, **Stiletto** normally uses the first icon in the exe or the window class icon.   You can specify your own icons for programs by creating a special menu and selecting this menu with the icon menu drop down.   Create one entry in the menu for each program with an icon that you want to specify.   Set the menu item name to =exename, where exename is the name of the program exe file without the path and without the .exe extension (eg =winword for Microsoft Word).   Leave the menu item command set to (none).   Set the menu item icon to the icon you wish to use for all windows from exename.

You can use the omit list to cause any active window to be excluded from the active task buttons or to edit the name of text for the active task buttons. Or, you can use the Hide Window built-in command to hide the window.

You can cause activated task windows to be centered using a switch on the Special GUI dialog.   Gray check to center the mouse cursor as well.

Stiletto normally does not show win95/NT4 toolbar-style windows on the active task buttons; if you would like to see them, use the internal ShowToolbar option.

See Also

buttons dialog, list of active windows

Omitting Windows and Words from Active Window Lists

Demo

You can use the omit list edit box on the Window Control dialog to omit either words from a window name or to omit windows completely from the list of active windows or the active task buttons.

To omit a word, type the word followed by a comma.   For example, you could use this technique to delete vendor names.

To omit an entire window, type the window name as it appears in the caption title of the window followed by a comma, e.g. Program Manager in the omit list will mean that no entry for Program Manager will appear.

If you include a string followed by an asterisk (*) and comma in the omit list, then any active window with caption text starting with that string will be deleted.   For example, 1MBFort* will delete any program name starting with 1MBFort.

You can also delete any window associated with the program filename.exe by including =filename in the omit list (no .exe, no path).

Hiding Windows

You can use the Hide Window <u>built-in</u> command to hide windows.   You might use this if you do not want a window to appear on the <u>list of active windows</u> or the <u>active task buttons</u>.

When you execute a Hide Window command, the cursor changes to a cross.   Left click on the window you wish to hide.   This window, its top-level parent, and all the parent's children will be hidden.

You cannot hide a **Stiletto** window or the desktop window.   Some other programs will also refuse to be hidden.

If you execute Hide Window but then decide you do not want to hide a window, left click the mouse on the desktop or on a **Stiletto** window to cancel the operation.

If you want to show a hidden window, configure the **Stiletto** <u>list of active windows</u> to show hidden windows using the <u>Menu Setup</u> dialog, assign this command to a menu, then execute the menu and select the hidden window from the list.

Hints and Tips

Following is a list of **Stiletto** features you may be interested in trying.   Click on the o to see help information.   Also see New for This Release.

o screen bumps, mouse button press and hold, short mouse drags, mouse strokes, and other key/mouse actions to run commands or show menus

o pinning (permanently displaying) menus

o showing and moving the stiletto bar temporarily to the mouse cursor

o program-specific menu contents

o program-specific hot keys

o pressing bar buttons using the keyboard

o   minimize memory use for any program with MinMemory and *Control Window (NT only).   Put this command on an alarm to repeat periodically.

o automatically running commands when windows open (eg sending keys to push buttons on the new window)

o multiple commands in launched from one button, menu entry, or hot key.

o you can use the middle mouse button for several functions, including scrolling.

o wait for specific events or for a specified time

o working with explorer windows

o drag/drop files from Explorer/File Manager to a button to start the button command using that file.

o configuring a button by dropping a file on it with the ALT key held down.

o configuring a button by pressing and holding it.

o accessing the "middle" button commands by using shift and the left mouse button or by pressing both right and left buttons..

o moving and sizing a window through a *Control Window command attached to any hot key

o using Ctrl for Enter and Shift for down arrow when displaying menus from hot keys to allow easier navigation of menus shown from hot keys including Ctrl of Shift.

o you can use the menu item name to configure mnemonic keys to select a menu item with one key stroke.   You can use these mnemonics as hot keys for applications (ie use hot key to bring up a menu, and then mnemonic key to select item).

o positioning the bar in the caption of the active window.

o quickly exiting windows with "Quick Win Exit" built-in (no confirmation unless you have unsaved info).

o for command line fans, a tiny run box command.

o a built-in command to execute Dos command line commands.

o a built-in Play Sound command for sound play: drop a wav file on a button with this command and **Stiletto** plays the wav file.   Or you can enter the wav file name in the parameters edit box.

o a built-in Show WallPaper command for previewing wallpaper: drop a bmp file on a button with this command and **Stiletto** shows the wallpaper.

o control of caps lock and scroll key behavior.

o prompting for command parameters by putting a ? after the command name.

o right-clicking on the command entry edit box to get an alphabetical list of built-in commands.

o starting, stopping, and clearing timers from external programs such as dialers with appropriate scripting commands

o viewing mouse position and window size coordinates

o sending a sequence of mouse clicks and moves

o running programs after the system is idle for a specified time

Click on o beside item of interest.

Running Commands at Stiletto Startup

You can specify that **Stiletto** should run a set of commands when it starts by putting the commands you want to run on a menu and specifying that menu on the Menu Setup Dialog.

If you only have a few commands to run when Stiletto starts, you will find it more convenient to use Startup alarms rather than the menu.

Menu "0" cannot be used as the Start Up menu.

Note: if you hold the Shift key down when **Stiletto** starts, the startup menu will be ignored.   This can be used, eg, to avoid an unwanted hide **Stiletto** (Bar Size 0) command.

Timers

<u>Demo</u>

Purpose

Stiletto has 26 timers that you can control and optionally display as button labels.   The timers are identified by the single-letter labels a, b, c, ..., z.

Timers can be used to launch commands at three different times: when the timer starts, when it stops, and at a specified reset interval.

Timers can also be used to track time spent <u>online</u> or using a specific program.   **Stiletto** can produce a timer <u>log</u> to detail this tracking information.

Configuration

You can change timer settings using a dialog or using commands.

To access timers from a <u>dialog</u>, use the View/Change Timers button on the <u>time setup dialog</u> or execute the View/Change Timer <u>built-in</u> command.   Using this dialog, you can start or stop the timer, change its value, associate commands with the timer starting, stopping, and resetting, and specify that timers be started and stopped according to a dial-up connection or the active program.

You can also start, stop, toggle, and clear any of the timers with <u>built-in</u> start timer, stop timer, and clear timer commands.   Put the letter of the timer to be accessed in the command parameters box.   You can access multiple timers by listing all the timers ids, **not** separated by blanks.   For example,

Command: Start Timer

Parameters: bcg

starts timers b, c, and g.

You can also use the <u>Set Timer</u> command to start, stop, or toggle timers and to set their value.

Using the <u>button</u> dialog, you can have **Stiletto** place a timer as the label on any button.   Use the timer id field in this dialog to indicate which timer is to be displayed.   You can also specify that the timer label is to be shown with the timer value.

A running timer is displayed in the form **hhhh.mm** (hours, then a period, then minutes).

A stopped timer is displayed in the form **hhhhxmm**.

Timers are displayed rounded to the nearest minute, unless you specify that seconds should be shown in the <u>Time Setup</u> dialog.   In this case, seconds are always shown as .**ss** at the end of the timer label.

Further Information

Timers are updated at the same interval as the resource usage check set in the <u>Time Setup</u> dialog. But, unless you specify that seconds should be shown,   the button display is only changed once per minute.

You can have **Stiletto** play an alarm sound at regular intervals for all timers using Time Setup dialog. The alarm sounds two minutes before the interval to give you time to react (eg alarms every 30 minutes will sound at 28 minutes, 58 minutes, and so on).

You can start and stop timers from external programs, such as dialer scripts.   You can also use the external timer commands to control timers using a command launched from any button.

To automatically clear a saved timers once per day, set up an alarm with these characteristics (using timers c and g for example):

Time:	12:01 AM
Interval	Alarm again in 1 day
Command:	Clear Timer
Parameters	cg

The "Ring Missed Alarms" checkbox on the Time Setup dialog must also be checked for this to work (unless you start **Stiletto** each day at 12:01!).   You can use a similar technique to clear timers once per month (ring on first of month at 12:01)

You can start and stop all timers on a button bar based on the status of your modem.

You can ask **Stiletto** to log all timer events in a file.

Starting with version 1.9s, timers are normally updated by computing the difference between the current clock and the clock setting with the timer was last calculated.   This method keeps timers accurate even if another application monopolizes the CPU for an extended period.   However, it does mean that timers must be manually reset if you change the system time.   An alternative approach which is insensitive to clock changes is to update the timer based on assuming that timer notifications will not be lost due to other applications.   You can ask for this approach with the TickTimer internaloption.

See Also

timer dialog, time setup, modem, timer log

Changing Number of Buttons Displayed

You can change the number of displayed buttons by clicking and dragging the right-hand side of the bar (bottom for vertical bars).

You can also change the number of displayed buttons on a **Stiletto** button bar by executing the <u>built-in</u> command Bar Size n, where n is the new number of buttons to be displayed and is placed in the command parameter edit box.   For example, Bar Size with a command parameter of   12 sets the number of displayed buttons to 12.   The command may be assigned to a button or a menu.

This command has exactly the same effect as using the <u>Buttons</u> dialog.

You can also make **Stiletto** invisible by using Bar Size 0.   In order to make **Stiletto** visible again, use the "Show Stiletto when mouse bumps screen edge" feature on the <u>Bar dialog</u>.   Or, you can assign the <u>built-in</u> command Show/Move Stiletto to a menu, attach this menu to the desktop or to the window captions using the <u>Menu Setup Dialog</u>, and execute this command.

You can switch between an invisible bar and visible bar by using:

Command: *Bar Size

Parameter   t

The commands toggles (reverses) the Hide Bar checkbox on the bar dialog and toggles the drop down "Show Stiletto when mouse bumps screen edge" between Any/None.

You can increase (or decrease) the number of buttons by specifying +n (or -n).   For example, Bar Size +1 adds one more button.   You could use the feature to add a new button to which you can quickly assign a new command by (eg) dropping a file from File Manager with the Alt key held down (see <u>button</u> and <u>Menu Contents</u> dialogs).

If you have a set of different sizes you want to quickly switch among, you may want to set up a <u>submenu</u> of size commands on a menu.

Check "Hide Bar at Start" on <u>Bar dialog</u> to make **Stiletto** invisible at start up.

This command will be ignored while you are configuring **Stiletto** or if you put a non-numeric character after   Bar Size.

Internal Configuration Options

Stiletto has a set of internal options to make technical configuration changes.   To access these, shut down any running **Stiletto** bars, and edit the **Stiletto** configuration (ini) file to insert one of the following options in the [General] section.

Active Update: To have text on active bar buttons updated when the caption changes, put ActiveUpdate=1 under [General].   May cause blank buttons to appear on the task bar after screen saver runs.

Autorunmaxwait: For automatic run menus, specify maximum time in milliseconds **Stiletto** waits for new windows to become visible after they are first created by putting AutoRunMaxWait=n under [General]

CenterAll: **Stiletto** normally positions the tabbed configuration and browse dialogs near the bar; if you prefer them to be centered on your screen, specify CenterAll=1 in the **Stiletto** ini file [General] section. Also centers Add Reminder.

Center Dialogs   **Stiletto** can center all dialogs but this option causes problems on many systems.   To try it, put CenterDialogs2=1 in [General] section.

CheckClose: **Stiletto** normally verifies whether you want to save any changes if you use the X box to close a dialog; to avoid this check CheckClose=0 in the **Stiletto** ini file [General] section.

DSTCorrection: Put DSTCorrection=xxxx in the [General] section of the **Stiletto** ini file to set the Daylight Savings Time correction to xxxx seconds (default is 3600); only used when Windows indicates DST is in effect.

Fast Menu Appearance on Click: When you click on a button to display a menu, **Stiletto** will display the menu on the click: you can then roll to the selected item and release to select an item or release and click again on the desired menu item.   If you prefer the second method, you have to be careful not to move the mouse before releasing (as this is taken as a no selection under the first method).   If you always use the second method of accessing menus, you can use FastMenu=0   in the [General] section of the ini   file to turn off the first method so you don't have to be careful about moving the mouse.

HotKeyAllUpWait   **Stiletto** will wait for up to 1500 milliseconds for Ctrl, Alt, and Shift to be up before sending keys; you can change the   length of the maximum wait by specifying HotKeyAllUpWait=n under [General] where n is the new maximum wait in milliseconds (may be zero).

InfoResources: To show GDI/User resources on the info tab,   put InfoResources =1 the ini file [General] section.

Lock configuration: To disable configuration commands, put Lock=1 the ini file [General] section.

KeepInvisible2   To force the bar to remain invisible even when a hot key invokes a menu.   T put MKeepInvisible2=2 ini file [General] section.   This may cause problems with dismissing the menu, however.

MaxMenuSize   Stiletto limits menus to 200 entries.   You can increase this maximum to up to 1000 by putting MaxMenuSize=n in the ini file [General] section, where n is new maximum.

MinimizeMemory   For NT, Stiletto tries to minimize its memory usage.   This may slow response time; to disable the feature put MinimizeMemory=0 ini file [General] section.

Menu Bias   To set the horizontal left-click/right click position of menus, use LeftMenuBias=n or RightMenuBias=n in the ini file [General] section.

NumTrackExplorer   You can reduce the number of explorer windows listed in the menu by putting the internal option NumTrackExplorer=n under [General] in your stiletto.ini file.

Old Send Keys Engine: Starting with version 98e, **Stiletto** uses a new engine to send keys.   If you have problems, try OldKey=1 in the **Stiletto** ini file [General] section.

Owned windows in active task lists: Starting with version 1.9q, **Stiletto** no longer displays "owned" top-level windows in active task lists.   This cuts down the size of such lists.   But if you prefer to see these windows, specify ShowOwned=1 in the **Stiletto** ini file [General] section.

PressDelay: Specify PressDelay=n to delay n milliseconds before pressing the default button on a dialog; use 0 for no delay.

Refresh: Try Refresh=1 under [General] if you have problems with a hidden bar not being properly painted when drag/dropping files from Explorer.

RefuseFocus2:   Specify RefuseFocus2=1 under [General] to have **Stiletto** refuse the focus when another program is closed and the system tries to give it to **Stiletto**.   This may cause problems unser Win95, however.

RightContext: Specify RightContext=0 under [General] to stop[display of right context menu for *Folder Contents Menu.

Scrolling Reset: For middle mouse button scrolling, you can indicate that the mouse cursor should be returned to its starting position by setting ScrollReset= 1 in the Stiletto ini file [General] section

Scrolling Double: For middle mouse button scrolling, you can indicate that double clicking the mouse should scroll to the end by setting ScrollDouble= 1 in the Stiletto ini file [General] section

Separator character for multiple Dos commands: You can change or eliminate the character used to separate Dos commands to the character "c" by specifying DosSepChar=c in the **Stiletto** ini file [General] section, where c is the new separator character, which cannot be an alphanumeric, comma, or space.   To eliminate command separation, specify DosSepChar=0.

ShellPrefix: You can change the prefix used in the tiny type and run box to **text** by putting Shellprefix=text under [General] in the **Stiletto** ini file.

StartMenuDelay: Put StartMenyDelay=n in the [General] section of the **Stiletto** ini file to set the delay for moving the Win 95/NT 4 start menu to n milliseconds.

Showtoolbar: **Stiletto** normally does not show win95/NT4 toolbar-style windows on the active task buttons; if you would like to see them, put ShowToolbar=1 under [General] in the **Stiletto** ini file.

Suspended flyover help: After you launch a command, flyover help is normally suspended until you move the mouse off   the **Stiletto** button bar.   This is to prevent problems with full screen **Dos** commands: if flyover help is not suspended, flyover help will appear unnecessarily after you activate a full screen **Dos** command and minimize the **Dos** window.   But, if you never use full screen **Dos** and want flyover help not to be suspended, you can put FlyoverSuspend=0 in the **Stiletto** ini file [General]

section.

System folder location: Put SystemFolderDir=c:\yourpath to force Stiletto to always look in c:\yourpath for special folders for *Folder Contents Menu

Transparent button bar: You can ask for a transparent buttons bar by putting transparent=1 in the **Stiletto** ini file [General] section and making sure that Use Windows Button Colors in the Bar dialog is unchecked.   This may cause some strange (visual only) side effects, especially with multiple **Stiletto** instances, and may lead to a **Stiletto** GPF when used with some full screen Dos programs,   so it is being offered only as a "use at your own risk" internal option.   An bar with buttons cannot be made transparent.

TickTimer: Starting with version 1.9s, timers are normally updated by computing the difference between the current clock and the clock setting when the timer was last calculated.   This method keeps timers accurate even if another application monopolizes the CPU for an extended period.   However, it does mean that timers must be manually reset if you change the system time.   An alternative approach which is insensitive to clock changes is to update the timer based on assuming that timer notifications will not be lost due to other applications.   You can ask for this approach by putting TickTimer=1 in the ini file [Alarm Info] section.

UChange::   Due to an internal design error, Stiletto will replace ü with a comma in command lines.   To fix this, put UChange=1 in the ini file [General] section.

UseFolderIcon To force **Stiletto** to use an internal icon to represent folders in menus, put UseFolderIcon=1 in the ini file [General] section.

UseUserProfile: To force Stiletto under NT4 to look in the environment variable USERPROFILE for program and other special folders, put UseUserProfile=1 in the ini file [General] section.

Controlling Timers Externally

It is possible to start, stop, toggle, and clear <u>timers</u> from external programs, such as batch programs or dialers, if these programs can execute windows commands.   For example, the Trumpet win sockets program script language can do this with the exec command, which looks like this: exec "c:\exepath\exename.exe parameters".

If your dialer does not support external commands, you can run both the **Stiletto** timer command and your dialer as <u>multiple commands</u>to start the program.

The instance of **Stiletto** with the timers to be accessed   must already be running.   Also, since more than one <u>instance</u> of **Stiletto** can be running, you need to specify the configuration file for the instance with the timer label that you want to reference.

You can also access timers by running a command like this from a batch file or dialer script:
        c:\yourpath\stiletto.exe ini_file [start|stop|toggle|clear] timer_ids
where
        ini_file   is the configuration file of the instance of **Stiletto** to be accessed
        [start...]   is one of the four commands
        timer_ids   is one or more timers ids, **not** separated by blanks.

 For example
        c:\mypath\stiletto stiletto.ini toggle fg
toggles timers f and g in the **Stiletto** bar started with configuration file stiletto.ini (the default).

You can also use this technique from within **Stiletto** to clear, stop, or start a timer on a button which is different from the button from which the timer command was launched: To do so, assign a command of the form given above to a button or menu within **Stiletto**.

You can play a sound whenever you execute one of these commands by placing |filepath.wav at the end of the command line, for example:
        c:\path\stiletto.exe stilett2.ini start g |c:\win\tada.wav
starts the timer g and plays the sound file c:\win\tada.wav.   You need to provide the entire file path, including the .wav, and you **cannot** place any blanks after the |.

You can also control timers via the status of your <u>modem</u>.

You can also start and <u>close</u> an instance of **Stiletto** from your dialer if it supports command execution from scripts.

Adding Reminder Message Alarms

You can quickly set up a reminder message to appear or a command to be run at a specified time with the built-in command Add Reminder.   This command displays a dialog box which provides a short cut way to add an alarm to display a message box.

Enter a message date and time using the spin boxes.   After you have entered a valid time, date, and at least one character in the message edit box or the command edit box, the "Add" button will be enabled and you will be able to save the reminder.

When the alarm time occurs, the command (if any) will be executed and the message (if any) will be displayed.   Put the command in quotation marks if it contains blanks.

The command can be the name of a wave file to play a sound when displaying the message.   This allows unique sounds to be assigned to alarm messages.

You can use the Interval drop down list to have the message automatically re-displayed at regular intervals.

You can specify that the message should be displayed using the Add Reminder dialog (rather than a plain Message Box) which will give you more flexibility in choosing the next alarm date/time if you decide to recycle the alarm.

Positioning Stiletto in the Active Window

You can position **Stiletto** at the left, middle,   or right of the active window caption by selecting "L Cap", "M Cap", or "R Cap" as the position in the Bar.

You can have up to three instances of **Stiletto** positioned in an active caption: one at the left, on e in the middle,   and one at the right.

You can position an active task buttons in the caption.

When there is no active window to use for the position, or if the active window caption is too small, **Stiletto** will move to a default position on your desktop.   To set the default, position **Stiletto** manually using the position command.   **Stiletto** will use the last position set by this command as its default.

Use advanced option to avoid putting **Stiletto** bar in caption of dialog boxes and to specify an offset for the bar in the caption.

Changing the Size of Stiletto Buttons

You can change the size of **Stiletto** buttons using the width and height magnify percentages on the Bar dialog and the Configure Button dialog.   **Stiletto** sets the base button size using the Bar dialog and then modifies this size for each particular button with the percentages from the Configure Button dialog.

These numbers are percentages: setting them to 100 yields the default button size.   You can experiment with any other value between 10 and 999.

If you choose too small or too large a value, you may find that you can no longer access the button with your Configure Stiletto command.   As long as you can still access any button, press and hold it and then assign the configuration command to that button so you can reset the percentages.   Or, another way to solve this problem is to edit the stiletto.ini configuration file; look in the [General] section and set Ymagnify=100 and Xmagnify=100.

Using Stiletto as Your Shell

Not applicable to 32 bit version.

Timer Logs

You can ask **Stiletto** to log <u>timer</u> events by using the Keep Timer Log check box on the <u>Time Setup</u> dialog.

The log file will have the same name as the configuration file used in the <u>instance</u> of **Stiletto**, except that the file extension will be .tlo.   For example, the log file for the default configuration is stiletto.tlo.   The log is always placed in the same directory as the **Stiletto** ini file.

A log file entry will be written whenever a timer starts, stops, or is re-set.   As well, when **Stiletto** shuts down, a stop timer entry will be written for any running timers.   When **Stiletto** starts up, a start timer entry will be written for any automatic start timers.

The logs have fixed-format records structured as follows

Column	Contents
1	Always blank.
2-8	Button of last timer command.
9	Always blank.
10	Timer id (single character).
11	Always blank.
12	Action: "+" if timer started, "-" if timer stopped, "0' if reset
13	Always blank.
14-17	Year when event recorded.
18	Always blank.
19-20	Month.
21	Always blank.
22-23	Day.
24	Always blank.
25-26	Hour (military clock, ie 24 hour time)
27	Always blank.
28-29	Minute
30	Always blank.
31-32	Second
33	Always blank.
34-41	Total timer value in seconds.
42	Always blank.
43-47	Whole hours in the timer.
48	Always blank.
49-50	Whole minutes in the timer.
51	Always blank.
52-53	Seconds in the timer.

To be clear: the timer value is shown in two different formats: columns 29-36 show the timer value in seconds.   Columns 38-48 show the timer value as hours, minutes, seconds.

Running Multiple Commands

There are two ways to run multiple commands: put all the commands on a menu and use *Script, or configure the commands to run from a single set of command entry controls using the command wizard.

Instead of using the wizard, you can also enter the information directly by separating multiple commands with a less than sign (<) in the parameters edit box of the command entry controls.

Put the first command name in the command entry box.   Put its parameters and the remaining commands and their parameters in the parameters edit box.

If the command names or files in the parameter box contain blanks, you must put them in double quotations.   Do not use quotations marks for the command edit box, however.

For example:
Command: c:\win\calc.exe
Parameter: <c:\win\notepad.exe
starts program calc.exe and notepad.exe.

For example:
Command: c:\my\path\prog.exe
Parameter: "p1 with blanks" p2<"*Bar Size" 6
runs prog.exe with parameters p1 with blanks and p2 and then changes bar size to 6 buttons (note double quotations).

You can insert pauses between commands with *wait
Command: c:\prog\splash.exe
Parameter: <*wait 4<*send ** "hello"
starts the program splash.exe, waits 4 seconds, and then sends the key sequence "hello".

There are situations where you only want to execute a sequence of commands when a preceding command is launched initially, not when it is switched to if active   (example: sending a series of keys at start up).   The built-in command *abifa (abort if active) will stop the processing of a series of multiple commands if a preceding command was switched to, instead of being launched.

If the default separator character causes you problems, or if you want to disable multiple commands, you can do so with an advanced configuration option.

Close, Minimize, Maximize, To Back, RollUp, Show, Toggle, Tray Minimize an Active Window

Starting with version 98e, this command is obsolete.   Use *Control Window instead.

You can close, maximize, minimize, toggle, send to back, hide, on top, not top, rollup, show, or tray minimize a window with a command of the form

      Command: *Stiletto Exec
      Parameters: action windowId

Action is a keyword specifying how to reconfigure the window identified by windowId (which can be a caption or exe file name).

The easiest way to enter this command is with the Wizard; you can also enter the command parameters directly as follows by specifying action and windowId as follows:

close	closes the specified window
closeforce	closes the specified window and overrides any unsaved info dialog
min	minimizes the specified window
max	maximizes the specified window
hide	hides (makes invisible) the window
ontop	(one word) makes the specified window always on top
nottop	(one word) makes the specified window not always on top
rollup	hides all of the specified window except its caption; reverses if the window is already in this state
toggle	maximizes a normal window; restores a maximized window
back	puts the specified window at the back of all other visible windows
move	allows the keyboard or mouse to be used to move the window
size	allows the keyboard or mouse to be used to resize the window
show	shows a minimized or tray minimized window
traymin	minimizes the specified window to the tray

The affected window is specified by the Window Id field which must be in double quotation marks if it contains blanks.   Specify the full window caption or use xxx* for any caption starting with xxx, *yyy for captions ending in yyy and *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.   Or you can use * alone to refer to the active (foreground) window.   Finally, you can use =followed by the path name to the executable with the window to be closed.

For example
      Command: *Stiletto Exec
      Parameters: min *
minimizes the active window.

For example
      Command: *Stiletto Exec
      Parameters: traymin   *Notepad
tray minimizes the window with caption ending in Notepad.

For example

      Command: *Stiletto Exec

      Parameters: close "=c:\program files\trayprog\tray.exe"

closes the program started from the specied path.

Click <u>here</u> for a sample of a script which uses *Stiletto Exec.

You can process many windows with the <u>*Process All Windows</u> command.

Normally, **Stiletto** produces an error message if the specified windows cannot be found.   If you want to avoid this message, put a ~ in front of the windowId, eg

For example

      Command: *Stiletto Exec

      Parameters: close ~*notepad

closes notepad window if it is open; does **not** produce an error message if notepad window is not found.

Stiletto uses a safe close: if there is unsaved information the application will prompt you before closing. However, if you use closeforce instead of close, Stiletto will attempt to force the window closed (at the risk of losing information).   Do not use closeforce with Dos programs.

Browse and Run Command

The Browse and Run built-in command displays a modified version of the file open common dialog box. You can search for a file or document and select it (eg by double clicking) to have that file executed.   As discussed in more detail below, you can use this command to show all files of a certain type in a directory for you to select one to execute.   For example, you could have a menu entry called "My Spreadsheets" which executes a Browse and Run command showing all .xls files in a default directory that you specify.

Stiletto will follow any file associations; for example, double clicking on a .txt file will start your default text editor (often NotePad).   You set file associations with the Explorer/File Manager File|Associate.

You can enter command parameters in the appropriate edit box in the dialog.

Stiletto remembers the last 25 commands you execute; you can select one of them from the drop down box.

You can set both the default starting directory for the search and the default file types displayed in the file list box using the Work Directory of the Browse and Run command entry controls.   Using this feature, you can tailor Browse and Run commands to, for example, go immediately to the directory where you keep your Excel spreadsheets and list all the spreadsheets so you can execute one.

To set the starting directory, type it in the work directory box.

Set the default file extensions as follows: After the default start directory (if used), type a string that consists of a <, followed by the name of the file types, followed by another <, followed by the default extension in the form *.ext.   For example:

      c:\mysheets<Excel Files<*.xls

sets the starting directory to c:\mysheets and fills the file list box with all files ending in .xls.   You can specify more that one file extension by separating them with semi-colons; for example:

      c:\<Editable Files<*.txt;*.ini

sets the default directory to c:\ and lists all ini and txt files.   You can also work with more than one type of file:

      c:\<Word Files<*.doc<All Files<*.*

sets the starting directory to c:\ and fills the file list box with .doc files.   You can select All Files when working with the dialog.

New Features

Following is a list of new **Stiletto** features for each version.   Click on the o to see help information.

Version 98h

o   To have a timer which runs when any dial-up is active, set the timer label to "*any"

o You can set the sound volume for .wav files with *Stiletto Exec volume command.

Bug Fixes

If middle click used as hot key and it does not apply to target window, **Stiletto** now sends middle click to window

Paper changing more reliable.

Hot key associated with *macro now works in tiny type and run window.

Hot key associated with *macro now works in tiny type and run window.

Fixed error message associated with with initcommoncontrolsex.

Fixed abort with *Folder Contents and autoclose of menu.

Version 98g

o **Stiletto** can automatically press buttons, select combo items, etc if the mouse is stopped over the button for a specified time

o **Stiletto** can act as a clipboard extender for plain and rich text format text.

o you can use multiple commands with if statements in scripts

o you can display a menu as a toolbar.   3b adds scroll and samesize options.

o You can specify that **Stiletto** should use the icon from the window class for the active bar button

o You can specify the icon from programs on the active bar.

o you can use script variables and the clipboard as button labels.

o Changed target window internal design; you must re-enter target window information for hot keys.

o you can use a semi-colon followed by comments in the work directory

o you can multiply a script variable by an integer

o added if saver/nosaver

o long form versions created for special send keys (eg {enter})

o   you can center menu under mouse.

o   you can change the screen saver timeout and you can close a running saver

o   You can use wild cards with stiletto exec delete files

o   You can force windows to shutdown by putting force in shutdown command parameters.

o   added wait visiblewindow and wait activity.

o   **Stiletto** now does full shutdown for NT.

o   Long file names from *Folder Context Menu are now shown in a tool tip (flyover help window).

o you can increase the maximum number of entries in menus with MaxMenuSize internal option

o You can specify the folder for the **Stiletto** .ini file and all other files that **Stiletto** changes.

o use mne for mnemonics and sorttime for time sorting in *Folder Contents Menu.   Use center for center on screen and under for center under mouse.

Bug Fixes

Stiletto uses memory associated with menus more efficiently.

Start Menu command fixed when used with hot key or tray icon

Improved engine for sending mouse clicks is more reliable and faster

Disabling a built-in command by preceding it by a semi-colon no longer causes formatting problems.

Fixed formatting problems with flyover help in command configuration lists.

Fixed submenus of context menu used with *Folder Contents Menu

Restart saver setting on paper/saver dialog now works with NT

Fixed am/pm with offset in time.

Fixed freeze if shift and caps lock pressed at same time with "Shift clears caps lock".

If **Stiletto** reserves App Bar space, it now longer overlaps several pixels of maximized windows.

Num pad 0 now appears on hot keys list

xxx no longer treated same as xxx* for caption matches

combining nosubdir with cmd now works

Version 98f

o (use autorun as window ID with *Send Keys,   *Control Windows, and *Stiletto Exec to refer to last window matched in autorun menu

o (use **automin** with *Control Windows to minimize to tray if window matches autotraymin on Window Control tab

o to autorun command only when the first matching window appears, put a **$** in front of matching caption/exe name in menu item name on autorun menu

o   use **activebar** as target window of *Control Window, *Send Keys, and *Stiletto Exec to refer to window corresponding to last active bar button pushed

o (gray-check "Right Closes" on buttons tab to have neither middle nor right preset to close active task

o if mouse hovers over long entry in Keys, Menu, or Alarm command list, the full entry is shown in a flyover window

o right click explorer entry in *Folder Contents Menu to show *Folder Contents for subdirectory; useful with NoFiles

o you can automatically close tiny type and run when inactive

o you can wait until a window is active (foreground); you can use *Script if to check to see if a window is active

o you can specify an absolute screen position for a menu.

o you can add a number to a script variable.

Bug Fixes

Wizard send key recorder now handles alt-n, alt-b

Add Reminder Command puts quotes around files/built-in commands with blanks

Sending digits with compresskey=0 fixed

Wizard send key recorder less sensitive to order of pressing and releasing shift key and letters

If you specify a sound in alarm message or command, the alarm sound is not played

Fixed resource leak in configuration list boxes

Grey-check "Shift Clear Caps Lock" now leaves letter with clearing shift in upper case

Must use main bar to control virtual desktops

(Virtual desktop "relaunch programs in saved desktops" disabled during Stiletto shutdown

*Control Windows with wizard when "No error message" checked now works

Virtual desktop switching no longer causes changes to window dimensions

Fixed no files radio button on *Foder Contents wizard

Version 98e

o   **Stiletto** can hide tray icons of other programs and can simulate mouse clicks on tray icons of other programs (even hidden icons)

o enhanced program-specific context menus;   you must revise your configuration if you currently use this feature by putting an = in front of target exe name

o   new setup dialog to fine tune hot key and mouse action command execution

o   you can set alarms to be executed with **Stiletto** starts

o   improved send key engine now can handle ctrl-tab to change properly sheet tabs, alt-tab to change active programs, and so on; in addition, you can send Alt/Ctrl/Win/Shift down followed by a sequence of characters (you can use the old engine by specifying the oldkey internal option).

o command wizard now has a recorder to capture keys to be sent

o scripts can set variables to strings which can then be referenced in any command edit box or parameter edit box

o   you can have **Stiletto** generate keyboard mnemonic characters for the *Virtual Desktop *switch menu

o   integrated all window control commands and allow a menu of active windows to be used for any of them with *Control Window

o   minimize memory use for any program with MinMemory and *Control Window (NT only)

o   you can use *Random File to randomize paper, screen saver, or any system sound; you can run a randomly selected file; you can also select a random folder, then a random file.

o   to make it easy to navigate menus shown by hot keys involving Ctrl or Shift, you can specify that Ctrl is Enter and Shift is down arrow while a menu shown by a hot key is open

o   use menu setup to force mouse cursor to be newly opened menu and use menu setup to display menu on mouse down over button and (optionally) select item on mouse up.

o   you can center displayed menus on the screen.

o   you can enter an arbitrary interval between alarms in the form of months:days:hours:minutes.

o   uou can enter more than one window caption in wait window and *script if window commands.

o you can ask **Stiletto** to change the saver each time the saver starts and to restart the saver if it is changed while another saver is running.

o you can specify the character to be used for char then key hot keys

o you can specify the characters to replace { and }; you can use {cs}, {pp} to insert the command separator and parameter prompt no matter when these characters are set to; you can send any ascii character with {nnn}.

o   you can specify that **Stiletto** should stay hidden when hot key menu shown

o you can dynamically change the button icon with *change button icon; you can also alternate between two icons

o you can use multiple commands with alarm messages and alarm reminders; among other things, this can be used to play a unique sound for messages

o you can check for the existence of files in scripts

o you can specify the new saver file explicitly with *Change Screen Saver

o use refresh=1 if you have problems with painting of hidden bar when drag/dropping files from explorer.

You can use *zzz* in commands with match caption to match any caption containing zzz.

Stiletto now uses ListView controls for configuration dialog lists

Bug Fixes

Keyboard macros still recognized with a single error and backspace

Automatically moving cursor to default button works with expanded file open/save as dialogs

Improved reliability of AutoColall with *Folder Contents Menu

Keyboard macros now respect case of letters in macro name

*Rollup Win Under Mouse acts on MDI windows unless **Paren**t in parameter edit box

tray icon tool tips no longer truncated

(tiny type and run no longer hidden when bar hidden

start up group short cuts work on non-English installations

fixed problems with changing wallpaper

improved send keys for non-alphanumeric characters on non-English keyboards

improved reliability of AutoRun whenmany programs are started at about the same time

Version 98d

o you can see size and position of all windows when moved/sized

o added automatic scrolling

o you can use semi-colon (;) followed by a key as a hot key

o added send keys demo

o added keyboard macros

o added keys command to simplify sending keys

o enhanced program-specific hot keys;   you must revise your configuration if you currently use this feature by putting an = in front of target exe name

o To avoid delays and desktop "flashing", Stiletto no longer automatically reconfigures itself when you change Windows configuration; use advanced option to change

o Right click on menu list of active windows to close window.

o   Lists of active windows now sorted.

o Use {wn} to insert waits during key sending

o Increased maximum number of Keys to be sent to 200

o Refuse Focus and Keep Invisible made internal options due to incompatibilities with some systems.

o You can set the format for alarm date on the Alarm Contents tab

o You can specify that active bars stay the same size (all buttons showing) and that button configuration information for active bars is copied from the first active bar button

o Process All Windows close caption_list now can close hidden windows matching the caption list

Stiletto has been tested successfully with Windows 98 Beta 3

Bug Fixes

fix problem with disk free space > 2 gigs

allow up to 4 bars to track window/task changes

fix abort with sortext

fix intermittent freezes with Stiletto closing other programs

improve reliability of Save As/Open dialog expansion

removed unreliable Center Dialogs option (still available as internal option)

fixed abort during virtual desktop rename

increased maximum number of characters in omit list by 100 to 250

improved stability when multiple bars used with appbar option

fixed *Hide Desk Icons toggle

improved reliability of taskbar position with autohide bars

fixed problems dismissing menus shown from hot keys or tray icons

invalid dates and times no longer disable the scrolling buttons

Version 98c

o use *Send Keys Exact (*sendx) to send keys without having hot keys interpreted

o you can set an offset for the caption position using the advanced dialog

o **Stiletto** can enlarge the file list window used in file open and save dialogs

o **Stiletto** can center windows dialogs when they are first opened

o you can specify 2/4 weeks and 3/6 months as alarm recycle times

o use noext in *Folder Contents Menu to remove file extension from menu item names

o use -n in *Folder Contents Menu to only show files changed in last n days

o use sortext in *Folder Contents Menu to sort menu item names by file extension

o put **logoff** in parameters of *Confirmed Windows Exit or *Quick Windows Exit to logoff instead of shutting down

Bug Fixes

      track explorer windows fixed for non-English versions

      increased maximum number of outstanding waits to eight

      "milliseconds mouse held at edge to show bar" now stores value

      improved operation of "to back/show win under mouse"   when Xmouse activated

      improved operation of   tray min at start of a program

      ensure large icon used as base for stretch

      fixed problems with icons from .ico

      improved reliability of active bar when window closed

      alarm messages with timeout now save timeout when recycled

      fixed problem with caption position and hide bar if no active window

      icons for folders used as commands on menus now work

      Stiletto no longer checks for menu icons for files/commands on removable drives (eg a:)

      Fix problems with initial position of *pin menu

      Wizard now can be used for position and size of   *pin menu

Version 98b

o added advanced dialog to access many "internal" configuration options

o force mouse cursor over menu with advanced option (helpful if using automatic menu close)

o you can scroll windows with the mouse by using any hot key

o you can specify that tap keys can only be activated by double tapping

o you can use right double click on a window as a hot key

o you can use screen edge bumps as hot keys

o use *arrange window to drag/drop windows between virtual desktops

o you can specify an offset for time/date displays

o you can specify the icon for the *Start Submenu command

o you can write text to a log file with *Stiletto Exec file

o you can hide the bar while a full screen window is being shown

o use *toggle with *Show Bar to reverse bar visibility (assign to hot key)

o active bar buttons now sorted by window text or optionally by window number

o put **silent** in parameters of *Exit Stiletto to avoid confirmation dialog, even if many bars are running

o you must select an item or add a new entry to enter commands for menu, alarm, hot keys

o you can show create several empty virtual desktops with *init

o you can put the keyword icon after Virtual Desktop *switch or*show to include icons on the shown menu.   You can put a number n after the keyword icon to limit text characters to n characters.

Bug Fixes

Automatic menu removal now works for NT
Task bar can be used to switch to console app's virtual desktop in NT
Fixed several small problems with icon display
For clarity, renamed *Launch menu to *Show Menu
Chimes now only rung from first bar
Improved reliability of cursor to default button
Improved reliability of taskbar position with autohide bar
Toggle timer command fixed when option ticktimer=0 set
Fix bugs where window on vdesks shown on taskbar could not be activated
Window beneath mouse commands now more reliable
Fixed problems when screen saver file name set empty
Pan window no longer causes window to move to another screen edge

Version 98a

o simplified configuration dialogs for menus, alarms, hot keys, sound
o you can access the bar, select buttons, and select a command from a button using the keyboard
o you can specify that **Stiletto** menus close if the cursor is off them for a specified time
o you can run a command with or copy a file selected at random from a folder
o you can use shortcuts in folders of files being used to randomize wallpaper
o you can specify the icon for tray minimized windows
o you can start alarm messages minimized or tray-minimized
o use CaptionDialog=0 internal option to avoid putting **Stiletto** bar in caption of dialog boxes
o use ParamPosition=0 internal option to set screen position of ? parameters entry dialog
o added Right Border and Middle Border as hot keys
o *Process All command minimizes/closes all windows or a list of windows
o you can specify the command to be used to run files selected by the folder contents menu command
o empty subfolders now excluded from *folder contents menu unless empty keyword used
o you can move the mouse to a position specifying coordinates relative to the active window
o use the *mouse command to move, position, or send mouse clicks

Bug Fixes

Stiletto now completely shuts down with NT logout/login to avoid "config in use" error
fixed close and restart commands on command line
sequential file changes now progress in alphabetical order
improved random number generation for wallpaper, saver, sounds
new instance is not started if file dropped on button with "switch to if active" unchecked
wait for modifier keys to be released before sending mouse clicks/commands
paper/saver dialog now saved changed file name
tiny run box now allows mixed-cased commands and URLs
alarm message with time to clear fixed
Allow two *send keys in sequence without intervening waits
jumps to start of menu now work
"restart saved desktops..." check box now works

Version 97h

o added button text change command

o you can use *Bar Size to toggle visible/invisible

o use ConfigButtonDelay internal option to change time taken to show configuration dialog when button pressed and held.

o added left click Close Box as hot key

o you assign hot key commands to short mouse drags

o added "forever" to Delay/Hide for Move" on Bar dialog

o added size and move to *Stiletto Exec and window beneath mouse <u>commands</u>

o a mouse/key combination can be used to size the window

o you can send URLs to a running browser from a **Stiletto** command or the <u>command line</u>

o you can show windows from all virtual desktops on the task bar

o multiple command can contain blanks and you can use built-in commands

o you can avoid error message when sending keys to non-existent window

o for NT, Stiletto minimizes virtual memory use; adjust with MinimizeMemory internal option

Bug Fixes

*script commands now work if part of multiple comman chain

*folder contents menu handles local names for Start Up menu etc.

active window list problems fixed

Show/Hide Desktop Icons more reliable

Fixed loop resulting if "ring missed alarms" not checked

Stiletto tries to avoid becoming the foreground window when another window is closed

Version 97g

o completely redesigned virtual desktop implementation

o added a command to show/hide tray icon buttons (useful eg to show a tray icon as an alarm reminder)

o right click *Folder Contents Menu to show context menu for selection

o added Next Alarm, Current desktop as possible button labels

o added Close Box, Max Box, =, `, Delete Page up, Page down as hot keys

o specify plain message box for alarms by putting * at start of parameters

o you can show button labels on flyover help and you can set 1, 2, 3 lines of flyover help

o you can run programs after the system has been idle for a specified time

o you can move the mouse to a specified screen position with a **Stiletto** command

o gray check "Active Bar" on Buttons tab to show foreground window button down

o you can align desktop icons to a grid before saving icon positions and you can specify the file to be used to save the positions (allowing many configurations to be saved/restored)

o *send key and stiletto exec syntax for window identification changed to be consistent with exe files and captions on configuration dialog edit boxes. You must put = before exe paths and no asterisk before captions. You may need to change old configurations to accomodate this.

o added stroke stop time to help fine tune horizontal/vertical movement hot keys

o you can activate the window under the mouse

o you can use *Hide/Re-Show All Windows to hide/show all desktop windows to quickly view desktop icons

o you can quickly create new bars from the info dialog

o renamed *Show Menu *all to *script and added checks for alt, ctrl, shift as well as flags

Bug Fixes

      fixed tile command

      fixed problems with programs having word Stiletto in caption

      you can now use *Show Menu *all as an alarm

      marker window now hidden if "Hide Stiletto if screen saver running" on bar dialog

      put UseFolderIcon=1 under [General] in stiletto.ini to force Stiletto internal icon for folder menus; defaults to 1 for NT4

      fixed problems with *send key in pin menu

      improved tab order on some configuration dialogs

      restructured help

      fixed Stiletto aborts related to separators in pinned menus

Version 97f

o added shutdown menu

o mouse window activation can be restricted to mouse over caption only

o use Stiletto Exec to show trayminned windows

o to allow faster navigation of large folder hierarchy with *Folder Contents Menu: if NoSubDir specified, only the upper-most folder is scanned and displayed in the menu; selecting a subfolder from the menu scans and displays menu of the selected subfolder.   Use FolderBack to allow return to previous folder.

o Use *Explorer Windows command to re-open file folders recently viewed with Explorer, or to close or minimize all open Explorer Windows

o For folder contents menu, specify explorer2 option to display folder as 2-pane Explorer window

o For folder contents menu, specify autosoftcolall and autocolall to limit column length of main menu and all submenus

o you can automatically run commands when a window with a specified caption is first created.

o plain left clicking on caption (with pause) can now be used as hot key

o you can launch all commands in a menu starting at any point and you can include pauses for outside events like modem connections

o improved wait command to allow for waits on modem, external programs

o Put 1, 2, or 3 in parameters box of *Start Screen Saver command to delay start for 1, 2, or 3 seconds; this can help if the screen saver refuses to start from a hot key

o you can specify that **Stiletto** should disable the screen saver while a RAS connection is active.

o file commands can now handle rename

o sendkeys can now be specified without blanks between keys by specifying compresskey=1 under [general] in ini file (this is default for new ini files)

o *Hide Stiletto -config.ini hides all bars except the one with config file config.ini.

o you can hide and show a running Stiletto bar by executing a command c:\yourpath\stiletto config.ini hide/show/allhide

o *all and *allclose allow you to execute or close all entries on *Folder Contents Menu

o FolderStart to sort *Folder Contents Menus with Folders at start;   FolderBack to put Back to Previous Folder in menu when nosubdir specified; FolderDots to add "..." at end of Folder names

o after you position **Stiletto** by clicking and dragging near the left hand side of the bar (top for vertical bars), you can return **Stiletto** to a previous standard position by right clicking near the left edge of the bar.   The cursor changes to show you where to click.

o For message box alarms which you show repeatedly, you can request that the message alarm be copied and shown again in 5 minutes as well as being saved to be shown again at the original time.

o You can select a menu to configure by shift+right click on button bar or by right-drag over bar; you can activate configure dialog by left drag over bar (f1).

o You can specify that **Stiletto** should close an explorer window after you (double) click on that explorer window to launch a command (f1).

o *Show Menu *desk display the menu with the same name as the current virtual desktop.   (f1).

o UChange=1 under [General] to work with umlauted u in command files (ü)

o Visible=caption under [General] to make Stiletto bar visible iff window with caption is visible

o AppBarRestart=0 under [General] to speed reconfiguration for bars using App Bar setting; you have to restart Stiletto if you change this setting, however.

Bug Fixes

rollup to caption improved

better compatiblility with IE 4 preview 2

close window under mouse fixed for click on desktop with hidden icons

caption hot keys now only work when clicked on caption (not on system icons)

restore last minimized now has no effect if that window is no longer minimized

*folder contents menu no longer puts directory names in lower case.

fixed reversal of height, width in pinmenu

Version 97e (June 97)

o you assign hot key commands to clicking left or right half of caption

o you can rollup windows under mouse or use Stiletto Exec to rollup

o you can toggle max/normal windows under mouse or use Stiletto Exec to toggle

o added Restore Last Minimized command

o you can show am/pm on time labels on caption

o you can prevent Escape from closing alarm message boxes

o added maximum stroke time to help fine tune horizontal/vertical movement hot keys

o you can use middle button double clicks and right caption double clicks as hot keys

o you can use numeric pad Ins, Del, Enter as hot keys

o you can force view and arrangement settings for Explorer windows

o you can include Alt-0xxx characters in sent keys

o timers can be set to run only when a specified program is active

o you can specify that alarm message box captions should be set to text

o behavior of *Folder Contents has changed: you must now put the word embed in work directory to have the *Folder Contents embedded in a menu when the command appears in a menu

o improved help for new users and demonstrations.

Bug Fixes

switch to if active now shows tray minned program

window pan does not move windows too far if mouse cursor moved during panning

hot keys list box now sorted

windows exit from NT now works

multiple alarm messages can now display at the same time

ctrl, alt, shift modifier keys now work with right hold hot key mouse action

Version 97d (May 97)

o added Wizard to help construct commands
o increased maximum number of buttons to 48 (you may need to reconfigure tray icon button)
o you can pin (permanently display) menus
o you can use the Win key as a modifier key for hot keys
o mouse clicks on system menu box and minimize box can be used as hot keys
o you can minimize windows to the tray
o you can selectively omit text or icons from menus
o you can give folder contents menus a tool bar look by automatically inserting columns.
o you can omit text and specify a position for folder contents menus
o you can set default no-click mouse button for each button on bar
o added internal options ScrollReset and ScrollDouble to fine tune middle scrolling
o you can set delay time for mouse activation by moving mouse over window
o gray "mouse move shows active window" to change focus only
o **Stiletto** can pan windows into view when the mouse is held at the screen edge
o you can show only certain hidden windows on active bar/active window menu
o put ?filepath.exe in work directory to avoid launch if filepath.exe is running
o you can specify that windows appear on all virtual desktops
o you can add explorer option to Folder Contents Menu work directory parameters
o you can include waits in the *send keys command; added ability to wait for window with specified caption
o you can include date and time in sent keys

Bug Fixes

       Stiletto now shows invisible task bar when exitting
       Fixed cursor to default button
       Clicking on bar with menu open now closes menu and actives button function
       Daylight Savings Time now properly handled in NT
       Window under mouse commands now work in caption-position bars
       increased maximum number of *send keys to 75
       fixed problem with menu icons from files other than the menu command file
       removed problems with middle mouse click on desktop menus
       sound now played for reset timers if "Play sound for alarm commands" checked

Version 97c (Mar 97)

o you can execute commands, show menus, or switch to active bar windows by moving the mouse over a button without clicking
o you can dynamically reconfigure a bar to use another configuration file
o you can specify that windows be activated when the mouse passes over them
o press and hold hot keys replace press, hold, and release
o Change Wallpaper can now take a file name in Parameter box.
o added shorter wallpaper randomize times and stretch wallpaper option (Plus! only)
o hold down shift while selecting change display setting from menu to avoid making the setting permanent
o added Center Window Under Mouse built-in command
o you can select base button size to correspond to large or small icon size

o you can use Pad-+, Pad , Pad *, Pad / as hotkeys

o two independent sets of hot keys can be maintained if two bars are running; eg one on main bar and one on tool bar

o added switch to/show hidden tasks to virtual desktop menu

o put =filename in omit list to omit all windows from filename.exe from active buttons bar and active menu

o you can save and restore desktop icon positions from the info config dialog

o for NT4, **Stiletto** now looks at currently signed on user for special folders

o put Lock=1 as internal option under [General] in Stiletto.ini to disable configuration commands

Bug Fixes

Active buttons now work with NT 4 minimized windows

Caption position now updated more reliably

Caption position will not cover title bar icons

Fixed display of stretch icons in button dialog

Multi-column menus with own colors now completed painted

Improved hiding of **Stiletto** when no active and caption position

Changing number of displayed buttons by dragging right side of bar is now more reliable

For win95, right clicking to select menu items works again

Icons on menu now work for Windows applets

Pressing Show Icon on configure Button no longer clears Icon count

Timer and alarm log files now behave more like .txt files in editors; you may need to start a fresh file

Virtual desk top "do not launch if not active" now works properly with long file names which contain blanks

*Virtual Desktop command now works if launched from hot key

Version 97b

o you can cache icons for menus to speed icon display

o you can set individual icons for menu items

o you can move mouse cursor to and optionally press default dialog button

o improved virtual desktop support

o you can move **Stiletto** by dragging left hand side of bar

o you can change number of displayed buttons by dragging right hand side of bar

o you can temporarily move the bar to the mouse cursor

o you can choose any small icon on button dialog (removed limitation to first one)

o added button label date format Day-dd (Day of month)

o you can use horizontal or vertical mouse movements as hotkeys

o you can click on desktop or window title as a hotkey

o you can press, hold, and release a mouse button as a hotkey

o drag any window to a new position with a selected mouse plus modifier key

o you can dynamically change visible buttons by copying buttons on the button bar

o you can omit text from menus with icons

o caption-position bars can change configuration depending on the active window

o simplified control of timers by dial-up (RAS) connections

o **Stiletto** now waits for Shift, Alt, Ctrl to be released before sending keys

o Gray-check "center activated window" to center mouse cursor as well

o for hidden bars which are shown when mouse bumps screen edge, you can show a narrow strip to indicate where the screen must be bumped

o you can specify that reminders should automatically close after n seconds

o **Stiletto** now correctly handles 16 bit windows programs under NT

o display change command now handles color depth and refresh frequency (NT)

o use internal option CenterAll to center browse, configure, and Add Reminder dialogs

o use internal options KeepInvisible to keep hidden icon invisible with desktop menu

o removed middle button to back; instead use hot key mouse middle with *Stiletto Exec

Bug Fixes

   Fixed problems with active window switching and alarms
   Hidden Stiletto now re-hides itself after desktop menu clicked
   Sequential screen saver change now works
   Problem with menu setup window menu drop down fixed
   Fixed *TileWindows for column tile
   Sendkeys more reliable when target window is not active
   Corrected intermittent failures with tap keys hot keys

Version 97a

o increased maximum number of buttons to 30

o you can specify more than one row or column for the bar

o mouse clicks and mouse chords can be hot keys

o you can set a "flat look" for bar, similar to MS IE 3 or Netscape 4 tool bars

o you can define hot keys which function for certain applications only

o you define portions of menus which only appear if a specified task is active

o seconds can be shown on time/date displays

o you can specify that alarm reminders be shown "always on top"

o you can specify the screen position for alarm message windows

o Stiletto Exec mouse can be used to simulate single or double mouse clicks

o you can copy time and date to the clipboard

o you can change the border color for buttons

o you can specify that **Stiletto** should allow any key as a hot key

o you can suspend alarm ringing with a **Stiletto** command

o you can specify that shift should **only** clear caps lock if a letter is pressed with shift

o you can use the SendKeyDelay internal options to set delays between *Send Keys

o you can use the CenterConfig internal option to center the tabbed config dialog

o you can control text and icon position on button labels

o you can put the contents of the clipboard in the parameter edit box

o you can move windows to a specific screen position.

o you can specify an offset on the *Show Menu built-in command

o **Stiletto** now confirms whether to save changes if X used for close; you can avoid with CheckClose internal option

o you can optionally exclude hidden-window commands from recently run commands list.

o jpeg conversion of wallpaper files is now done in separate, background thread

o renamed Hide/Show Prog Mgr commands to Hide/Show Desk Icons to better show their effect under

Win95/NT4.
o registration info is now available after registration completes

Bug Fixes

Fixed problems with Stiletto in autohide task bars
Flyover help text now updates correctly as mouse cursor moves
The "Delete" key deletes menu, alarm, and hot key list box items
Fixed problems with "Tray Icon" button on Buttons dialog
Recently Runs Cmd menu now shows only file names
Fixed abort which could occur after deleting an entire menu
Split up some long help topics

Version 96g
o you can scroll windows by moving mouse with middle button held down
o you can position **Stiletto** in the task bar
o separated buttons dialog from shell dialog on configure tabbed dialog
o you can save and restore desktop icon positions
o added battery display to buttons and resource window
o you can now omit Middle from flyover help, and you can show only resources on flyover help
o removed Store button
o you can put all the menu items from any window's menu bar into a **Stiletto** menu (win95 only)
o added help on using a three button mouse
o to show GDI/User resources in info tab, user ShowResources=1 internal option
o you can register online

Bug Fixes

Improved operation of "Shift Clears caps lock"
Removed incompatibility between **Stiletto** flyover help and some "snap-to" mouse accessories
"Switch to if active" now works with alarms
Fixed problem with optimization and so reduced **Stiletto** memory requirements by about 90K
Introduced small delay between keystrokes during sending keys to improve reliability
put titles in built-in commands drop down list

Version 96f (Oct 96)

o you can stop chimes from ringing while the screen saver is running.
o you can specify that ringing alarms should force running screen savers to stop.
o you can try to force a non-responding window closed
o you can display system resources with Show System Resources command
o you can specify whether or not an alarm messages are shown on top of the active window
o you can specify font for **Stiletto** menus
o you can specify how long the mouse has to stay at the screen edge to show **Stiletto**
o you can use Right and Left for Middle mouse on tray icons if option checked on Bar dialog

o you can change the format of dates in the Alarm Config list with the AlarmListDateFormat <u>internal</u> option.

o put ScreenSaverHide=0 under [General] in ini file if you have problems with **Stiletto** not being re-shown after a screen saver stops

Bug Fixes

Fixed abort during Folder Contents Menu
Improved screen saver hide operation   (96f1 further improves)
Improved disabling during system power save mode
Fixed problems with Store button on Bar dialog
Improved handling of non-English fonts

Version 96e (Sept 96)

o you can recycle alarm for re-use
o you can request that menus always be displayed to left of cursor
o you can omit icons from individual menus
o you can display timer labels with the timer value on buttons
o you can display timer labels with the timer value on buttons
o you can display timer labels with the timer value on buttons
o you can hide or show the taskbar with Hide Prog Mgr/Taskbar <u>built-in</u>
o you can specify that **Stiletto** wait for the last launched command to request input before (eg) sending keystrokes

Bug Fixes

Fixed disabling of active task buttons when config dialog activated and OK pressed immediately.
Added drive letters to free disk space display
Fixed abort which occurred when AppBar selected
Fixed problems with tiny type and run and command names with blanks
"Network/sharing error" suppressed for DUN shortcuts
Stopped shutdown dialog for right click on tray window when right-close option set
Improved operation of   **Stiletto** Start Menu command
Timers no longer display on non-timer buttons
fixed problem with right click in caption to close causing mouse click on bar to be lost
right clicking on desktop with open Stiletto menu no longer crashes NT
Stiletto tries to avoid becoming visible when a screensaver is running
Config tabs are disabled when button dialog is opened from shell/buttons
fixed problem with config changes getting lost by Apply
fixed off-by-one error with menu mnemonics in menus with icons
fixed problems with win short and win long date
center activated windows ignores mzximized windows (96e1)

Version 96d (Aug 1996)

o you can hide bars positioned in the caption if no window is active

o Added builtin command for Win95/NT 4 to clear recent doc folder

o you can choose a random subdirectory when automatically changing wallpaper

o you can show free disk space, virtual memory, and virtual/physical memory on a button

o you can send a window to the back by middle-clicking it or by using built-in To Back Window beneath Mouse

o simplified registration by removing registration id

o you can change highlight and shadow colors for buttons

o you can use any color for bar, flyover, buttons   Not intended for 256-color mode operation.

Bug Fixes

      improved caption positioning algorithms

      you can now launch .fnd files

      shortcuts to directories now are opened by explorer

      button dialog closed when right/drag dropping on shell/buttons config to avoid errors

      Stiletto Exec used alone no longer causes abort

      hidden **Stiletto** will not appear while scrolling menu at bottom of screen

      Windows version checking improved

      improved checking for active Explorer window

      fixed problem with shift-left click in caption for Windows NT

      changing themes no longer destroy icons on active task buttons

      hot keys/screen corners disabled when menu open to prevent abort

      changed registration info file to reginfo.txt to avoid conflicts with register.exe

      fixed Stiletto icon problems if stiletto directory had blank in path name

      fixed problem with checking "Show Hidden" for active switch

      increased maximum number of *send keys to 40

      sounds in list now re-set from registry each time sound dialog opened

      Folder Contents now uses "Switch To If Active" setting on launched document

      Bring Stiletto to Top now works if attached to hot key or mouse corner

      Abort on Stiletto exit fixed

      Folder Contents Menu now allows for large fonts when setting entries per column

      switching to active window also sets focus to that window

      fixed "show **Stiletto** when mouse bumps screen edge" over last button

      parameters now properly handled for folder contents commands and shortcuts

      screen savers with long file names now properly handled

Version 96c (July 1996)

  changed help to win95 standard and added quick help

o you can add active task buttons to *any* **Stiletto** button bar.

o you can start commands by tapping Shift, Alt, or Ctrl.

o you can maximize or close all windows with the *Process All all built-in command

o added Change Screen Saver built-in command

o you can re-order and copy buttons by right drag/drop on Shell/Buttons config

o For Windows NT, provide full capability to track exe and so fully implement switch-to if active and icon

tracking for active task buttons

o you can close running programs with alt+mouse click on button bar

o right click on parameters edit box to browse for folder, file, or menu

o added Copy button to command entry controls

o added Apply button to configuration dialogs to preview changes to bar appearance

o use Ctrl+tab to select next tab on configuration dialog

o added new Shell/Buttons configure tab and cleaned up configuration dialogs

o added ability to have separate button fonts for each button

o you can undo the last configuration change

o date formats now include Windows long/short dates set for your locale

o you can set the font for flyover help (you will need to reset initial font)

o exit windows and exec dos command now available under win95.

o you can position windows in the top, bottom, right, or left half of the screen

o you can execute commands when timers start or stop

o you can install shortcuts for **Stiletto**

o you can try to force windows to close with close/wait alarms

o you copy short files to the clipboard

o if blank, menu names and flyover help initialized by dropped or browsed files

o menu config now defaults to last menu configured

o removed small button font (use individual button fonts instead, if needed)

Bug Fixes

menu mnemonics fixed for menus with icons

hot key launching menus now shows menu at mouse cursor position

fixed right-click on title bar to close window

improved visual clues for drag/drop in menu list box

fixed wallpaper randomization when no screen saver randomization

fixed drag/drop to menu bar button which is assigned shortcut

Version 96b (June 1996)

o you can access **Stiletto** button commands via tray icons.

o you can display free hard disk space, free memory/resources, and time/date info on flyover help

o the active task button flyover help is now updated to current window caption

o you can have **Stiletto** automatically change your screen saver.

o you can drag and drop menu entries to re-arrange the menu

o for win95/NT 4, you can ask for icons on menus

o you can use right-click for quick close instead of middle

o you can execute commands with timers and have timers which count down

o you can use left and right mouse presses at the same time to mean middle mouse

o you can change display resolution with a built-in command

o you can tile active, top-level windows

o **Stiletto** sounds are now stored in the Registry so that they can be part of Sound Schemes (you may need to reset your **Stiletto** sounds)

o added demonstration tutorials

o improved new user help

Bug Fixes:

      alarm times now work in non EST time zones (you may have to adjust some alarms)

      show visible but hidden button bar fixed

      added buttons 17-20 to right drag and drop

      right click on command entry controls now works even if edit initially non-blank

      middle caption position now works

      menu setup commands now ignored on startup menu

      cannot use menu 0 as startup

Version 96a (April 1996)

First release of 32 bit version.

o documents from any directory be made available for execution with a menu and the <u>built-in</u> Files/Documents Menu command

o you can display the Windows 95/NT 4 Start Menu from **Stiletto** button or menu

o button labels can now contain both icons and any text label

o you can add launched documents to Win95/NT 4 recently launched documents menu

o you can specify separate menus for desktop and title bar mouse clicks

o added capability to disable caps lock

o for Windows Ver 4, you can specify that **Stiletto** should act as an App Bar and reserve screen space as the Task Bar does.

o you can right-click on the command entry edit box to select a built-in command from an alphabetically-sorted menu

o you can specify that middle mouse-clicking (or shift-left) on a window title bar closes that window

o you can launch or switch to all commands on a menu (and optionally miminize other active windows), providing a form of virtual desktops.

o you can dynamically change the color of a button face or text.

o right-drag/dropping a file from Explorer onto **Stiletto** activates a menu allowing you to select the button to receive the file or to be configured

o Stiletto 96a accesses all the Win95/NT 4 sounds in the Registry

o Modem control of timers works differently from the 16 bit release.

o Timers works differently from the 16 bit release.

o Added context help (? in upper corner) to configure dialogs

o For command line fans, added tiny run box command.

o Added built-in command to execute Dos command line commands.

o You can choose fixed-size small or large icons.

o The Temp Disable Saver command disables the screen saver until you move the mouse

See old <u>history</u> for version history of 16 bit version.

Controlling Timers by the Status of the Modem

<u>Demo</u>

It is possible to start, stop, and clear <u>timers</u>   based on the status of RAS connections using your modem.

The simplest approach to doing this is to use the <u>Timer Control</u> dialog which allows you to indicate that a timer is to run when a RAS connection of the same name is active.

Hot Keys and Mouse Action Commands

Demo
Quick Help

Purpose

Hot/Keys and mouse action commands let you associate a hot key or a mouse movement with starting a program, changing the look of a window, changing your windows configuration, sending keys, showing a menu, or performing any other **Stiletto** function.   Hot keys let you expand the way you interact with Windows.   Review the demo and right hold window menu included with the default stiletto bar for examples.

Configuration

The Keys/Mouse dialog is displayed when you click on the Keys/Mouse tab of the Configuring Stiletto dialog.

With it, you can define any of the following hot keys/mouse actions to launch commands:
> keyboard keys with optional modifier keys (shift, alt, ctrl,win)
> a prefix key followed by another keystroke
> tapping ctrl, alt, shift, caps lock, win
> moving the mouse to a screen corner or bumping the screen edge
> clicking, double clicking, or chording mouse buttons with optional modifier keys (shift, alt, ctrl,win)
> moving the mouse back and forth horizontally or up and down vertically
> clicking on desktop
> pressing and holding a mouse button.
> double clicking the middle mouse button or the right button on a window caption
> clicking on the window caption: anywhere, left half, right half, system menu box, minimze,
maximize/show, close box
> clicking on a window border
> short mouse drags

Click here for a more-detailed explanation of the hot key/mouse actions.

The list box of the key/mouse dialog shows the list of hot key/mouse action commands   The command entry controls at the right are used to change the command, key/mouse action, and modifiers of a single hot key.   To change a hot key, select an entry from the list and then change it using the controls.   To add an entry, press New and then set the hot key with the controls at the right.

You can assign hot keys/mouse actions which run only when a specified windows are active by using the Target Window edit box.   Leave this edit box blank to have the hot key apply to any window.

Further Information

You can create global macro keys to paste text phrases or paragraphs with the Send Keys built-in command and possibly the Clipboard commands.

You can assign double click to a mouse action by associating the mouse action with the *Stiletto Exec mouse command.

By using mouse stroke hot <u>keys</u> which execute *Show Menu commands and which depend on which <u>program is active</u>, you can define tool bar menus which depend on the active program and which appear after a mouse stroke.

The win modifier key is also used internally by Windows; you cannot redefine hot keys that Windows has already defined.

Note on chording: some mouse drivers "miss" the second mouse up when two mouse keys are released at once leading to strange mouse behaviour; to clear, you may have to press and release each mouse key separately.

If helpful, you can create notes for a command by putting a semi-colon followed by the comments in the work directory (after any directory to be used with the command).   Avoid the asterisk in such comments.

You can use the Key <u>Setup</u> dialog to control hot key and mouse action performance:

You can have up to <u>two</u> bars with independent hot keys: for example, you could have hot keys defined on one main bar as well as hot keys defined on a context-sensitive tool <u>bar</u>.   Exception: Screen corner and screen edge bump commands can only be assigned to the first **Stiletto** bar.

Features of NT and Win95 Versions of Stiletto

Stiletto 98 is a 32 bit implementation: there is one version of the program which runs in all 32 bit versions of Windows.

The following restrictions apply to the Windows NT version of **Stiletto**, resulting from limitations in Windows NT as compared to Windows 95/98:

       Windows GDI and user free resources are always 99

       Exit to DOS mode and restart is not available

       Stiletto does not handle special font/color settings for console apps

       The stildos.pif file used with <u>Dos Commands</u> needs to be changed to suit your system

       The *Menu of Window under Mouse command is not supported in Windows NT.

Windows NT is capable of running 16 bit programs in separate Virtual Dos Machines (VDMs).   To do this in **Stiletto**, set up the command and parameters as follows:

Command: cmd
Parameter : /c start /separate c:/yourpath/win16.exe commandargs

If you experience problems running 16 bit windows applications under NT, shutdown **Stiletto**, edit the Stiletto.ini file, and insert
NTEXESearch2=10
under
 [Task Menu Info].

However, certain features of **Stiletto** (eg checking for active task before launching) will not work for 16 bit Windows programs in this case.

Alarm Log

You can ask **Stiletto** to log alarm events by using the Keep Alarm Log check box on the <u>Time Setup</u> dialog.

The log file will have the same name as the configuration file used in the <u>instance</u> of **Stiletto**, except that the file extension will be .alo.   For example, the log file for the default configuration is stiletto.alo.   The log is always placed in the same directory as the **Stiletto** ini file.

A log file entry will be written whenever an alarm rings.   It will consist of the following fields, separated by blanks:

Current Year
Current Month
Current Hour
Current Minute
Current time expressed as seconds since 1970 01 01.
Alarm Year
Alarm Month
Alarm Hour
Alarm Minute
Alarm time expressed as seconds since 1970 01 01.
Alarm command and parameters.
Alarm work directory/message.

Icon Display Problems

Stiletto uses the "stretch" capability of your video driver to display <u>icons</u> as button labels.   You will get an error message from **Stiletto** if your video driver reports that it does not have this capability.

Stiletto cannot display icons if your video driver does not support stretching.

The standard Microsoft Super VGA   **Windows** video driver can be used to display icons.

In some cases, **Stiletto** may show the error message even though icons are displayed correctly.   In this case, you can use the <u>internal</u> option CheckStretch in the ini file to turn off the error message.

Restarting a running instance of Stiletto

You can restart an instance of **Stiletto**:

    c:\stilpath\stiletto.exe stilett2.ini restart

where "stilett2.ini" is the file name of the configuration file used to start the instance of **Stiletto** you wish to restart   You must specify the file extension.

Stiletto File Commands

Stiletto has internal file manipulation commands for renaming, copying,   and deleting files.   These are mainly intended for <u>multiple commands</u> where you need to make sure the file operation completes before the subsequent command.

To rename a file:

Command: *Stiletto Exec

Parameter: rename FromPath ToPath

Enclose file names containing blanks in double quotation marks.

To copy a file:

Command: *Stiletto Exec

Parameter: copy FromPath ToPath

Enclose file names containing blanks in double quotation marks.

To delete a file:

Command: *Stiletto Exec

Parameter: delete Path

Enclose file names containing blanks in double quotation marks.   For delete, the Path can contain wild cards.   Even with wild cards, **Stiletto** will not delete folders unless you add *folder after the file path in the parameters edit box.   Use wildcards carefully!

Minimizing a Window

Stiletto provides the capability to minimize an active window.

To use this capability, you need to put the <u>built-in</u> command "Minimize Window List" in a   menu or as part of a <u>sub-menu</u> of a menu.   When a menu is activated, a list of currently active windows is displayed.   Selecting one of the windows causes the window to be minimized.

See also using a <u>command to minimize</u>.

Accessing a Menu via Mouse Click

This feature is obsolete; use the appropriate hot <u>key</u> instead.

You can access a <u>menu</u> by clicking on the desktop or in a specified position of any window (or both). Use the <u>Menu Setup</u> dialog to specify which menu and when you want it to appear for clicks on either the desktop or a title bar or both

You can select how to make a menu appear by clicking on desktop:

Right:	right click on desktop
Middle	middle click
Right Center	click in middle 2/3 of screen avoids overlaps with Win95 menus

You can also select to make a menu appear by clicking on any window (including the desktop window):

Title Right	right click in non-client area title bar
Title Middle	middle click on non-client area bar
All Shift-left	left click anywhere when shift key held down
All Shift-Middle	middle click anywhere when shift key held down
All Shift-Right	right click anywhere when shift key held down
All Middle	middle click anywhere
All Right	right click anywhere
All Center Right	menu appears with right click in middle 2/3 of screen

If you only have a two-button mouse, you can attempt to use-right click only and insert the <u>Stiletto Exec mouse right</u> command in the menu to access the right menu of the underlying window's program.   Note that plain right clicking for **Stiletto** menus is disabled over certain windows, eg Explorer, since it would interfere with right drag and drop.

The following types of commands are useful for menus which appear over any window:

list of active <u>windows</u>

access the menu bar of the current <u>window</u>

Close/min/max/hide/on top/not on top/back/center window under <u>mouse</u>

Sending menu accelerator <u>keys</u> to the active window to access frequently used menu items or special scrolling keys (eg *keys ^{ho} sends ctrl-home which often scrolls to top of document).

Specifying that certain subsets of the menu should appear depending on the which program's window is under the <u>mouse</u>.

You can also make menus appear through hot keys and mouse <u>actions</u> by attaching a *Show Menu command to the hot key.

Automatic Minimization of Inactive Windows

To help keep a neat desktop, you can use **Stiletto** to automatically minimize all windows except those belonging to the active task.

Since there are circumstances where you want to have more than one window open (eg when dragging and dropping), you control auto minimize mode with a command, not a configuration switch.   You can turn auto minimize mode on or off by attaching the appropriate command to a button or menu.

The AutoMinimize command can then be used to turn auto minimize mode off or on.   Use the parameters edit box to set the function of the command:

on	to turn auto minimize on
off	to turn it off
toggle	to reverse the current auto minimize setting

To start **Stiletto** in auto minimize mode, put the auto minimize command on the <u>startup</u> menu.

You can use an <u>active window list</u> or the <u>active task button</u> or the Windows task bar to switch among auto-minimized tasks.

It is possible to control which windows are automatically minimized by the Never AutoMin edit box on <u>Window Control</u> dialog.   Put captions of windows you do not want minimized, separated by commas, in this edit box.   If the entry in the edit box ends with a *, then windows with captions starting with the characters before the * will not be auto-minimized.   For example

      File Manager, Exploring*

prevents autominimizing for both windows with the caption **File Manager** and windows with captions starting with **Exploring**.   You can also put =filename to refer to all windows belonging to the program filename.exe (omit path and .exe).

It is also possible to turn off the autominimize process when specified   windows become active; this is most useful for Help since you usually don't want the program which called help to be auto minimized. Put the captions of such windows in the Ignore For Automin edit box on <u>Window Control</u> dialog. If the entry in the edit box ends with a *, then windows with captions starting with the characters before the * will not cause auto-minimization.   As a special case, if the entry consists of a ? alone, then no window with either the word Help or Search in its caption will cause autominimization.   For example

      Exploring*, ?

means that windows with captions starting with **Exploring** and windows with **Help** in their captions will not cause autominimization.

Automatically Hiding Windows

You can specify that **Stiletto** should automatically hide any windows, should they become visible and inactive.

Put the comma-separated captions of the windows you want to autohide in the Auto Hide edit box on <u>Window Control</u> dialog. If the entry in the edit box ends with a *, then any windows with captions starting with the characters before the * will be hidden when inactive.   For example,

     HideMe

in this edit box will cause any windows with a caption of Hide Me to be hidden if inactive.

Version History of 16 Bit Version

V1.9t (Jan 96)

o **Stiletto** now supports Windows 95 long file names in browse dialogs

o you can send a sequence of keys to a running program or to a program that you start with **Stiletto**

o **Stiletto** can automatically minimize windows of inactive tasks

o **Stiletto** can automatically hide windows of inactive tasks

o you can insert pauses in multiple command sequences with *wait.

o mouse click for menu 0 expanded, including support for Win95

o built-in commands are prefixed with an asterisk (*) to avoid conflicts with long file names in Windows 95.

o if **Stiletto** is automatically becoming invisible, you can control how long **Stiletto** stays visible with the autohide delay drop down

o You can have **Stiletto** automatically set the number of displayed buttons to the number of used buttons.

o you can now put any command on start up menus

o active task buttons positioned in centre of screen move to stay centered as number of active tasks changes

o added builtin command to minimize window from list of active windows

o added Restart Stiletto built-in command to restart **Stiletto**, possibly with a new ini file

o added Close/Min/Max/Hide window under cursor commands; useful eg for menu 0

o put "sort" as a command parameter to sort built-in commands list when the dialog opens

o added ability to Restart an instance of **Stiletto** with an new ini file using an external command (eg from a batch file)

o add ability to close/minimize running programs from a **Stiletto** command or by using a builtin Stiletto Exec command.

o add ability to copy or delete files from a **Stiletto** command or by using a builtin Stiletto Exec command.

V1.9s (Dec 95)

o you can specify a delay for screen corner commands

o added Clear Timer and Toggle Timer built-in commands

o added Execute Dos Command to execute Dos command and then restart Windows

o you can show seconds on timer labels; as well, the method of updating timers has changed

Bug Fixes:

fixed problems with dd-mm time/date

fixed problems with icons for Win95 non-exe files

if alarm rings while typing, the alarm message is no longer over-keyed

added digit "3' to hot keys

fixed wallpaper dialog for case when wallpaper is "(none)"

V1.9r2

o commands can be assigned   to hotkeys and to moving the mouse to screen corners.   (You must manually re-assign hot keys assigned to the program manager shell or menu 0 in previous versions)

o you can automatically hide **Stiletto** after each command is executed

o you can specify that **Stiletto** be unhidden when the mouse cursor bumps the screen edge nearest the

bar position

o **Stiletto** has been made Windows 95 aware and compatible

o you can specify that right-clicking on a specified part of the title bar closes the associated window (win3.1x)

o you can start the configuration dialog by left-clicking on the bar with the Ctrl key pressed.

o you can minimize all windows with the Minimize All command

o you can restart all **Stiletto** buttons with the Reset All **Stiletto** command (useful eg for Win95 after you dynamically change the display configuration)

o you can insert a list of the 10 most recently run commands/documents into a menu with a built-in command (these commands need not have been started by **Stiletto**)

o the Windows Shutdown built-in command activates the standard windows/win 95 exit dialog

o you can hide all or a specific instance of **Stiletto** with the Hide **Stiletto** command

o you can combine time and date on one button face

o there can now be up to 50 menus and they can be given meaningful names

o the command parameters are now entered in a separate edit box, rather than after the command name

o if the working directory is left blank, it now defaults to the same directory as the command

o commands starting with a semi-colon (";") are ignored: useful to temporarily disable alarms or other commands.

o you can specify that the computer beep be used for the alarm sound by using an alarm sound filename of *

o **Stiletto** alarms are no longer wrongly affected by Daylight Savings Time (you may have to manually adjust your current alarms)

o you can keep a file log of rung alarms

bug fixes: 1.9r3 fixes a bug which prevented hot keys involving Alt from properly launching menus
                 1.9r4 fixes a bug involving windows shutdown and certain TSRs
                 1.9r4 fixes a bug involving size 0 and Bring To Top

For 1.9qa:

o you can set individual button face and text colors (1.9q2)

o you can ask for a Win95 or OS/2 look for menus (1.9q2)

o you can specify window captions of icons never to be hidden (1.9q6)

o you can use an internal option to specify no sound output for win95

o you can use an internal option to turn off checking for stretch icon capabilities

o you can close an instance of **Stiletto** from a command line

o **Stiletto** can now be positioned in the caption of the active window

o the **Stiletto** button size can be changed; also see button dialog

o you can specify vertical or rotated text for button labels

o you can specify the font for menus and you can ask for a button look for menus

o you can start new columns in menus with the built-in command New Menu Column

o you can configure a menu by dropping a file on a button which launches the menu, or by pressing a button which launches the menu with the Alt key held down

o added built-in Configure commands to go immediately to any tab
o added built-in screen saver start, enable, disable commands
o you can now use Stiletto as a (partial) shell replacement
o you can now start and stop timers based on whether your modem is connected

o active task button now uses hook, not timer, for faster response (but you can revert to using a timer though <u>internal</u> option if you experience delays with moving/sizing windows)
o when using an <u>active task button</u>, you can automatically hide minimized (iconized) windows

o using a <u>built-in</u> command, you can stop windows being always on top.
o added built-in Type and Run command so you can type and run commands
o improved Browse and Run format and made it possible to specify default file extensions as well as starting directory
o changed maximum label length on buttons to 31 characters
o new date formats allow day of week to be included

o alarm and reminder dialogs now have buttons to scroll time and date
o alarm reminder messages have improved format and can be changed when rescheduling an alarm after it rings
o you can now play a sound when executing external timer commands
o you can ask **Stiletto** to log timer events

o if you drop a file on a command, and there is no default work directory, **Stiletto** uses the directory of the dropped file for the work directory
o if you drop a file, Stiletto always attempts to start a new instance of the command with the dropped file
o you can increase or decrease the relative size of the button bar dynamically with the   Size +n and Size -n commands.

o you can now run several commands at once
o you can now close running tasks from the Stiletto command line
o you can now put Menu commands in menus
o you can have a transparent button bar
o the stilethk.dll is now stored in the appropriate windows directory

For 1.9m:

o new built-in Add Reminder command allows reminder message alarms to be quickly added
o you can specify that alarms should be recycled after ringing for the next week day
o you can force menus to appear only after click AND release by putting FastMenu=0 in .ini file in [General]

For 1.9j:

o you can start, stop, and clear timers from external programs such as dialers with appropriate scripting commands
o you can drop files into the middle of a command line by putting a | at the position where the dropped files are to appear

For 1.9l:

o added   Size command to quickly change number of buttonsdisplayed:

o putting UseClassIcon=1 in .ini file in [General]section causes icons established by program window class to be used rather than icon in exe file

o putting FlyoverSuspend=0 in .ini file in [General] section causes Flyover help to appear after you launch command if you leave mouse on button bar (will cause problems with fullscreen Dos)

For 1.9h:

o added optional 1 window only per task on active task button

o putting UseExtractIcon=1 in .ini file in [General] section causes ExtractIcon to be used for icons: works for 32 bit executables but uses more Dos memory and may cuase GPFs.

o added auto-backup option for saved timers (see alarm info tab)

o added built-in Bring Stiletto to Top command

o added file association support for wav and bmp; associate **Stiletto** with file type in Explorer/File Manager

o added ability to access menu 0 by shift-clicking anywhere on a window

o added stopwatch timers as labels

o added control of text   for button bar and flyover help

For 1.9:

o can now use a button bar to track and switch active tasks

o added ability to specify that if a command is already   running when **Stiletto** is about to launch, then the active comand is switched-to

o added ability to center window of switched-to active tasks

o added ability to specify help text for flyover help

o added ability to manually specify swapping of mouse labels

o added ability to set delay for flyover help

o flyover help window now moves with cursor over Stiletto bar

o increased maximum number of entries per menu to 200

o added ability to specify a sound file to play when a new instance of a command is launched

o added built-in Hide Window command to select and hide   windows or icons

o added drag/drop Show Wallpaper built-in command

o added ability to run commands at Stiletto startup

o if Program Manager is hidden, it is shown   when the last instance of Stiletto exits

o **Stiletto** now checks in the windows directory for the ini file if the file is not found in the **Stiletto** directory

o you can have Stiletto prompt for command parameters by following the command name with text that includes a ?

bug fixes:

   stopped using Dos (low) memory for Icons

   stopped lower-casing command parameters

   compiled using 286 instructions only

improved omit list description in help

rename, browse/run, Prog Mgr/Shell dialogs now appear near launching button bar

fixed GPF when adding to empty menu 0

for 1.9a, Icon from Left/Right now works correctly for swapped mouse buttons

for 1.9b, click for menu 0 now works for any combination of title and window settings

for 1.9g, fix display of timers

for 1.9h, switch to active task activates last popup

for 1.9k, alarms now checked for during first minute

for 1.9m, fixed bug which sometimes trashed menus

for 1.9m, accessing menu from built-ins list caused GPF

for 1.9m, fix menu positioning from button bars at bottom right

for 1.9q, keys work on hot-keyed menu 0 even if Stiletto not on top

for 1.9q, fixed problems with cancel in configure

for 1.9q, fixed problem with [in menu names (but you cannot use ý in menu names now)

for 1.9q, fixed problems with key naviagaion of combo boxes

for 1.9q, improved tab sequence on some dialogs

for 1.9q, fixed mistaken active switch to invisible window

for 1.9q, you can now use "," in command line and "[" in menu item name

for 1.9q8, fixed positioning bug for menus launched from other menus

V1.8

o added optional icons on button labels: see help for buttons

o added multiple menus: see menu in help

o   you can now position Stiletto manually (ie floating button)

o added capability to control caps lock and scroll lock key nasties

o added drag/drop button configuration: see button config help

o added drag/drop play sound command: see Play Sound in built-in help

o you can now specify button color: see button tab in configure

o added hot key to bring up program manager command access:

o made narrow vertical Stiletto OK if no time/data/resource

o added built-in commands and key/menu options to show/hide Progman:

o added history of commands run and command parameters to Browse/Run

o added Store button to configuration dialog (saves changes made so far even if Cancel subsequently used)

o made flyover help menu topmost so it is always visible-

o added config file name to task name for clarity

bug fixes:

button labels on all buttons dialog now updated after change

cleaned-up some duplicate data in separate instances

dropped "flyover timeout with no button" debugging message

mouse hooks caused problems if 1 of many instances ended

wallpaper/windows now re-painted if Taskman ends Stiletto

V1.7

o added multiple button bars
o added split button bar: see Buttons Configure
o added 3 new bottom of screen positions: see Buttons configure
o added hot key to bring up menu
o added upper case option for flyover help: see Buttons configure
o increased maximum number of buttons to 16
o new name for ini file in installation zip to avoid over-writing existing ini during installation

V1.6

o added alarms that close tasks and wait for tasks to complete
o added left/right label swap when mouse buttons swapped

V1.5

o added Capture button to get file name from active tasks
o added capability to re-order buttons
o added common Windows applets to built-in commands list

Bug Fixes:
        flyover help caused full screen Dos box to minimize
        clarified help on command entry controls and added
        hot spot graphic with explanations

V1.4

o added Prog Mgr/Shell built-in command to access command groups from other shells in addition to ordinary Program Manager groups
o added optional cabability to use Windows button colors for button bar
o added ability to drag/drop files for configuration of buttons, menu, sound, paper

Bug Fixes:
        error message dialog box wasn't always modal
        made it possible to drop more than one file to the button bar
        got rid of bolding on Flyover help text
        changed name "task menu" to "menu" in help
        improved "randomness" by using better starting seed

V1.3

o added resource usage display
o added ability to set level at which low resource warns
o added ability to control interval between checks for low resources

Bug Fixes:
        changed setup.exe to ssetup.exe to remove conflict with Windows setup

V1.2

o added Program Manager groups (via Files)
o added flyover help
o added drag/drop and drag/drop rename built-in- Bug Fixes:

Folder Contents Menu

Demo

Purpose

Using the builtin Folder Contents Menu command, you can show a menu which includes the files from a directory tree; selecting an entry from the menu executes that file.

You can also use this command to create menus from any special folder such as "Accessories", or the most recently accessed documents, or the shortcuts on your desktop.

If you right click to select a file, **Stiletto** displays the context menu entry for that file instead of running it.

Configuration

The simplest way to configure this command is to use the command wizard.

You can also enter the information directly: In the parameter edit box, enter the name of the directory containing the files to be displayed or the special folders.   You can list many directories or folders, separated by commas. You can use the word "Sep" to show a menu separator.   You can use the word "ColSep" to start a new column in the menu.

The work directory edit box is used to hold keywords which control which files are displayed and how they are displayed; for example, you can give the menus a toolbar look by automatically splitting them into columns.   Click here for more details.

You can use *FolderContents Menu to explore a large tree of files and folders, but if there are more than 1000 files in the folder and its subfolders, you need to use a special approach.   Click here for details.

Examples:
      Command: *Folder Contents Menu
      Parameter: Desktop
to display a menu of the shortcuts on your desktop.

      Command: *Folder Contents Menu
      Parameter: c:\work\monthly report
to display a menu of the files in c:\work\monthly report.

      Command: *Folder Contents Menu
      Parameter: Control Panel, c:\ut\myfiles, Sep, Programs Startup
to display a menu of your Control Panel, all files in c:\ut\myfiles, programs file Start up, with menu separator after c:\ut\myfiles.

The command will try to calculate the appropriate number of entries per menu column based on screen resolution and menu font; if you are unhappy with the choice you can set it with an advanced dialog option.

Put RightContext=0 under [General] in the stiletto.ini file to avoid showing the context menu for right clicks.

Information for New Users of Stiletto

It appears this is the first time you have used **Stiletto**; thanks for trying the program.

The initial **Stiletto** button bar should be shown in the upper left of your screen.   Please click here to test drive the initial bar and read about how to reconfigure it to suit you tastes.   **Stiletto** has many features and taking this test drive will help explain them to you.

Why use **Stiletto?**

> **Stiletto** provides many tools for running your programs.
> **Stiletto** offers many Windows configuration capabilities.
> **Stiletto** can replace many standalone utilities.
> **Stiletto** can be positioned, colored and sized in many ways.

Stiletto gives you the power and flexibility to create your own ways to control your system and to run programs.

To see more of **Stiletto** in action, see Demonstrations.

Read how one user has configured **Stiletto**.

Review guidelines on how to configure **Stiletto**.

You can also review the Help Contents and new for this release.   You can also click here to see the overview and from there use the >> buttons to browse through **Stiletto** help.   There is also a Word 6 version of the help topics in file stiletto.doc if you prefer to print and read a hard copy.

You can add **Stiletto** to your Start Menu, Accessories Menu, Programs Menu, or Start Up Group.

Use the Exit Stiletto entry under menu to shut down **Stiletto**.

The 32 bit version of **Stiletto** is not freeware; if you find it useful, please consider registering it.

If you have any comments on **Stiletto**, you can contact me electronically via the Internet or via regular mail.

Registering Stiletto

The 32 bit version of **Stiletto** is not freeware.   If you use it regularly, please register it.   You can pay for **Stiletto** by credit card on the internet, by e-mail, by fax, or by phone; by CompuServe SWREG; or by mailing a money order or cheque to me. Registration costs US$22 (Cdn$28 if you pay by cheque). There are also volume discounts.

You access the registration dialog using the Registration Info button on the info tab of the Configuration tabbed dialogs.

To pay by credit card online through the internet, select the Online Payment button on the register dialog, or use the link on the **Stiletto** home page:
http://www.inforamp.net/~crs2086/index.htm
or go directly to:
http://order.kagi.com/?BW&S

To pay by credit card through e-mail or by fax, select the Credit Payment button from the registration dialog or execute the register.exe program included in the **Stiletto** zip file.   The register.exe program uses a service provided by Kagi. You will receive a registration confirmation from Kagi within 3 business days.   If you have not received a Registration Code from me in that time, e-mail that confirmation to me.

To pay by phone,   call Kagi in USA at. +1 (510) 658-5244. There is a $5.00 handling fee and you pay for the call.

To pay by cash or cheque, please send one of the following, payable to Bruce S. Switzer:

      a check drawn on a US bank for US$22.
      a money order for US$22.
      a check drawn on a Canadian bank for Cdn$28
      a money order for Cdn$28

to the following address:

Bruce Switzer
204 Duplex Avenue
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M5P 2B2

Please include your e-mail address.   I will e-mail you a registration number to use in the registration dialog so that your name will appear instead of "unregistered" on the info dialog.   You access the registration dialog from the info tab of the configuration dialog.

If you do not have an e-mail address, I will mail you the registration information.   However, if you would also like me to mail you a disk with the latest version, you must add US$8.00 (Can$11.00) to cover shipping and handling charges.   Please note that this will only be useful to you if you do not have access to the Internet;   the version you can download electronically from there is the same as the one I would mail you.   There is no difference between the shareware version and the registered version: the shareware version is unlocked by the registration key.

You can install your registered version of **Stiletto** on as many computers as you like, as long as only one

is in use at a time.

There are several bonuses for registration: Registered versions of **Stiletto** do not display the start up splash screen nor do they display the nag dialog (which appears after 30 days for new users of **Stiletto** and sooner for experienced uses of 32 bit or 16 bit **Stiletto**).   In addition, the registered version is able to automatically display jpeg files as <u>wallpaper</u>.

Once you register **Stiletto**, you will also be entitled to future updates at no charge.

Thanks.

Registration Help

Thanks for investigating how to register **Stiletto**.   Please see registration for details of how to pay for a Registration Code corresponding to your name.

When you have submitted your registration according to the instructions documented there, you will receive via e-mail a Registration Code.   Access the registration dialog from the Registration Info button on the Info tab of the Configuration tabbed dialog.   Enter your Registration Name, exactly as specified in your registration, in the name edit box,   and your Registration Code in the code edit box.   If the code is valid for the name, the Complete Registration button will be enabled.   Press it to complete registration.

There are several bonuses for registration: Registered versions of **Stiletto** do not display the start up splash screen nor do they display the nag dialog (which appears after 30 days).   In addition, the registered version is able to automatically display jpeg files as wallpaper.

Please keep your registration code in a safe place.

Changing the Timer a Button is Displaying

You can change the timer a button is displaying with built-in timer Id command.   The command
command   Timer Id
parameters   single letter timer label
changes the timer associated with the button to the single character in the parameters field.   If the
button is displaying a timer, the display will switch to the new timer id.

The command always affects the button from which it was launched, either by button or menu.

One use for this command would be to track the time being used by two different online services and
switch the button display to the timer associated with the service that you are currently signed on to.

Suppose you are using timer x for service 1, timer z for service 2, and DunDial, the command line RAS
dialer that comes in the **Stiletto** zip file.   You can use multiple commands to start a service and set the
timer to be started and stopped along with the modem connection. (Use *timerid for the command in
multiple commands).   To start service one:

Command   Dundial
Parameter   service_1<*comboth x<*timerid x

To start service two:

Command   Dundial
Parameter   service_2<*comboth z<*timerid z

Assign both these commands to the button or a menu for the button on which you are displaying the
timer.

Stiletto will play the Chime sound (set with Sound tab) at these minutes; eg select 15 for :15, :30, :45.

Stiletto will show a warning dialog message if user or GDI resources fall below the selected percentage (useful in Win95 only).

When showing an alarm message, **Stiletto** will play the alarm sound as set by the Sound tab is this box is checked (if there is no alarm sound, **Stiletto** will cause the computer to beep).

Stiletto will execute all alarms if this box is checked; if it is unchecked, alarms older than four minutes are not executed (but will be recycled if there are recycle times set).

When running an alarm command, **Stiletto** will play the alarm sound as set by the Sound tab is this box is checked (if there is no alarm sound, **Stiletto** will cause the computer to beep).

Set the interval in seconds at which Stiletto updates time/date and resource displays, timers, and checks for low resources.

Sets the interval at which **Stiletto** plays the chime Sound for timers; eg. set to 30 to have Stiletto play a sound when any running timer reaches :30, :60, and so on.   Actually, the alarm sound is played two minutes before the interval time.

Sets the interval at which autosave timers are saved (for back-up purposes in case there is a system crash).

Check this box to cause **Stiletto** to keep a timer log file (stiletto.tlo) which is updated each time a timer is started, stopped, or cleared.

Check this box to cause **Stiletto** to keep an alarm log file (stiletto.alo) which is updated each time an alarm is executed.

Check this box to have **Stiletto** display seconds when a timer is displayed as a button label; uncheck to display hours and minutes only.

Use this button to access the timer reset dialog to view, change, start, or stop timers, and to set timers as autosave or auto start.

Enter alarm date as yy mm dd; set to today's date with = button and adjust with +/- buttons under yy, mm, or dd.

Enter alarm time as hh mm; set to now   with = button and adjust with +/- buttons under hh and mm.
Use 24 hour clock or follow mm of time with a (for AM) or p (for PM), with no intervening blank.

Shows alarm time in AM/PM format when a valid time is entered under hh mm.

Shows alarm date and day when a valid date is entered under yy mm dd.

List of alarms, sorted with earliest at top.   To change an alarm: click and edit using controls at left.   To add a new alarm, click New, select a valid date and time, enter a valid command.

If you have entered a valid command and alarm time/date, and have selected an alarm from the list box, this button will replace the selected alarm with the alarm info from the edit boxes at the right.

After selecting an alarm, use this button to delete the selected alarm and copy it to the controls on the right for editing.

Removes the selected alarm from the list at the right.

After selecting an alarm from the list box, this button will copy it to the controls on the right for editing and replacement or addition as a new alarm.

Press to add a new alarm to the list of alarms; a default alarm is created and can then be changed using the time and command controls.

Set alarm time to current time.

Sets alarm date to current date.

Enter the message text to displayed when a Message Box or Add Reminder alarm is executed.

Use this drop down to determine what happens to the alarm after it rings (is executed):   it can be erased or recycled to a later date/time.

Increments the corresponding time/date field; hold down to repeat increment.

Decrements the corresponding time/date field; hold down to repeat decrement.

Shows help.

Shows step-by-step help for configuration.

If checked, **Stiletto** will stay on top of other windows.

Select the number of buttons to be displayed; also used as the maximum number of buttons for an active task button.   Use "Set to number used" checkbox to have Stiletto automatically set number of buttons to highest used button.   Use Bar Size built-in command to change the number of buttons with a command.

If checked, all buttons start at the same larger width; if unchecked, only buttons with time/date labels or certain resource labels are larger.   If you are adjusting button width manually, it can be simplest to start with this checkbox set so that all buttons start at the same size.

Sets number of lines of flyover help; use 0 to turn off flyover help. If 1, left help is shown; if 2, left and right help are shown; if 3, left, middle, right are shown.

Check to force **Stiletto** to always use current Windows system colors for buttons and text, no matter what colors are selected with the buttons below.

Press to access a dialog which allows buttons to be re-ordered.

Press to change button bar background color (use windows colors check box must be clear for this color to take effect).

Sets the font used for flyover (tool tip) help.

Sets the font used for button face text.

Swaps the left/right labels on button configuration and flyover help dialogs; may be needed if you swap these setting if your mouse driver does not properly implement the Windows system indicators for this condition.

Sets the delay in milliseconds that **Stiletto** waits while the mouse cursor is over the bar before displaying flyover help (tool tips).

Sets the background color for flyover help.

Sets the text color for flyover help.

Press to configure the corresponding button on the button bar.   You can also configure a button by pressing and holding the button on the **Stiletto** bar.

Change the height of all buttons on the button bar by this percentage.

Change the width of all buttons on the button bar by this percentage.

If checked, **Stiletto** will become invisible after any command from the bar is executed.   Gray check to show a narrow strip where the mouse can be bumped at screen edge to show as set by the drop down box below. You make Stiletto invisible at start up by including the Bar Size 0 command on the Start Up menu. Make sure you have set up a way to make Stiletto visible again: use the Show Stiletto drop down (below) or assign the Show/Move **Stiletto** command to a hot key or a desktop menu.

Controls whether **Stiletto** will be shown if the mouse bumps the nearest screen edge corresponding to the selected drop down box entry.   Invisible **Stiletto** bars will be made visible, and visible **Stiletto** bars which are obscured by other windows will be made completely visible.

This drop down is used in conjunction with the Hide bar after command check box and the *Show/Move Bar built-in command.   It sets the time **Stiletto** stays visible or temporarily moved before being automatically hidden or moved to its original position.   Set this drop down to "forever" to have **Stiletto** stay visible/moved until a command is selected.

If checked, for Win95/NT4, **Stiletto** will show a menu to control the affected button command when a file is right-dragged/dropped from Explorer onto the bar.

If checked MS Sans Serif 8 is used for the flyover font; if unchecked, Small Fonts 7 is used.

Shows text vertically; mainly used for vertical button bars.

Sets the text color for bar labels; use Windows button colors must be unchecked for this to be effective.

Enter a list of comma-separated strings; these words will be removed from active task button and active menu labels.   If you remove the entire label for an entry, that entry will be deleted.   You can remove all values starting with xxx by xxx*, and all values ending with xxx by *xxx,.   You remove all windows for program filename.exe with =filename, (no path, no .exe.)

This string will prefix each entry of the list of active windows resulting from the built-in Window on Top List built-in command used in menus.

This string will prefix each entry of the list of active windows resulting from the built-in Close Window List built-in command used in menus.

This string will prefix each entry of the list of active windows resulting from the built-in Switch To Active Window List built-in command used in menus.

Check to include hidden (invisible) windows in the list of active windows resulting from the built-in Window on Top List built-in command used in menus. Gray-check to include only hidden windows whose captions match those included in "Show if Hidden" edit box on Window Control tab.

Check to include hidden (invisible) windows in the list of active windows resulting from the built-in Close Window List built-in command used in menus. Gray-check to include only hidden windows whose captions match those included in "Show if Hidden" edit box on Window Control tab.

Check to include hidden (invisible) windows in the list of active windows resulting from the built-in Switch To Active Window List built-in command used in menus. Gray-check to include only hidden windows whose captions match those included in "Show if Hidden" edit box on Window Control tab.

Check to have **Stiletto** clear the Caps lock key whenever the shift lock key is pressed. Set to the gray-checked state to specify that shift should clear caps lock only when a letter is pressed with shift.

Check this box to have **Stiletto** disable the Scroll Lock key.

Check this box to have **Stiletto** center the windows of   an active task when you switch to it using an active task button or the List of Active Windows menu built-in command.   Gray check to center the mouse cursor as well.   Note this centering applies only to switching among active tasks, not to the launching of a new task.

Select a menu of commands which are all executed by **Stiletto** when it starts.   If you wish to temporarily disable, hold down the Shift key during **Stiletto** start up.

Press to select the font **Stiletto** uses for menus.   Reset to "system" to use standard Windows font.

This string will prefix each entry of the list of active windows resulting from the built-in Window Not on Top List built-in command used in menus

Check to include hidden (invisible) windows in the list of active windows resulting from the built-in Window Not on Top List built-in command used in menus. Gray-check to include only hidden windows whose captions match those included in "Show if Hidden" edit box on Window Control tab.

Select the look for menus: Standard (ie as displayed by system), OS/2 (3-D), Win95 (useful for Win NT 3.51 only), or button (a menu of buttons).

Check to have hidden (invisible) windows included as active task buttons.   Gray-check to include only hidden windows whose captions match those included in "Show if Hidden" edit box on Window Control tab.

Enter a list of comma-separated strings: windows with these captions will be automatically hidden. You can specify captions starting with xxx by xxx*, captions ending with yyy by *yyy,. and captions containing zzz anywhere by *zzz*.   You hide all windows for program filename.exe with =filename, (no path, no .exe.)

Check this box for active task buttons if you want right-clicking (rather than middle clicking) the active task buttons to close the corresponding window.   Gray check to have neither middle nor right preset to close the active task.

This function is obsolete; it is maintained for older configuration files.   Use the right/left/middle desk hot key *Show Menu command if you would like a menu to be displayed by mouse clicking on the desktop.

This function is obsolete; it is maintained for older configuration files.   Use the right/middle cap anywhere hot key with *Show Menu command if you would like a menu to be displayed by mouse clicking on a window caption.

If you would like to quickly close a window by right- or middle-clicking (or shift-left clicking) on its title bar (caption), select the desired area of the title bar from the drop down box. Use the check box to select right or middle.

Check this box to enable: the builtin AutoMin command, automatic movement of cursor to button, auto hiding of windows with captions specified in the autohide edit box, and automatic tray minimization of windows specified in the auto-minimize tray edit box.   Will be automatically checked (and grayed) if you have active bar buttons.

Enter a list of comma-separated strings; this edit box serves two purposes. If you are using autominimize, the selected windows will be never automatically minimized. If you use virtual desktops, the selected windows will be kept visible on all virtual desktops. You can specify captions starting with xxx by xxx*, captions ending with yyy by *yyy, and captions containing zzz anywhere by *zzz*. You specify all windows for program filename.exe with =filename, (no path, no .exe.).

Enter a list of comma-separated strings;   if auto minimize is active, windows with these captions will never cause autominize of other windows.   You can specify captions starting with xxx by xxx*, captions ending with yyy by *yyy,   and captions containing zzz anywhere by *zzz*.   This edit box can also be used to specify captions of hidden windows which are to appear on the active bar and active menu lists when the corresponding menu setup item is gray-checked.

Check this box to have **Stiletto** disable the Caps Lock key.

Obsolete; use right/middle caption hot key with *Show Menu instead.

Obsolete; use right/middle desk hot key with *Show Menu instead.

For Win 95/NT4, check this box to have **Stiletto** save links to any documents it launches on the windows recent run documents list.   Note that .exe and text files are not considered documents.

Check this box for Win NT4 to have **Stiletto** use search for active tasks of the same name before launching (note: in tests on beta of NT 4, this checking was somewhat slow).

For Win 95/NT4, check this box to have **Stiletto** reserve its strip of screen space as a non-hidden task bar does.

For active task buttons, check to have only 1 button per task (uncheck to have a button for each top level window of a task).

Shows the menu items with submenus indented.   To add an item: click New Before/After, enter a valid command and menu item name.   To change an item, click on it, then change using controls at right. Use the *Show Menu built-in with the menu name in the parameters edit box of this command with a button, hot key, etc, to show the menu.

When a menu list item is selected and a valid menu name/command are entered, pressing this button replaces the selected item by the item described by the controls on the right.

When a menu item is selected from the list, the selected item is deleted and copied to the controls on the right for editing.   Use to move items to another point in this or another menu.   You can also drag and drop to move menu items.

Deletes the menu item selected in the list.

Adds a new item after the selected item in the list; a default item is created and can then be changed using the controls below.

When a valid menu name/command are entered, pressing this button adds the new item, from the right-hand controls, at the end of the menu list.

When a menu item is selected from the list, the selected item is copied to the controls on the right for editing.   Use to copy items to another point in this or another menu.   You can also drag and drop with Ctrl held down to copy.

Adds the new item before the selected item in the list; a default item is created and can then be changed using the controls below.

Enter the name for the item in the menu.

Select the menu to work with.

Add a new menu.   Use the *Show Menu built-in command to access the commands on the menu.

Renames the menu shown in the drop down box.

You can associate a wav file with each of sounds in this list and optionally have **Stiletto** automatically change them to another sound in the same directory.   The Time Setup tab determines how the **Stiletto** Alarm and **Stiletto** Chime sounds are used.   The other sounds come from your Registry (HKCU/Appevents/Schemes/Apps/.Default).

Use to have **Stiletto** change the sound to another in the same directory automatically at the interval selected by the Mins Between Changes drop-down.

Sets how often **Stiletto** automatically changes the sound file to another in the same directory; enabled when How To Change Sound is **not** set to No Change.

When a sound is selected from the list, and a sound file entered, this button will be enabled to replace the sound file in the list by the entered sound and its associated "How To Change Sound".

When a sound is selected from the list, pressing this button will clear the sound and transfer its sound file to the controls at the right.

When a sound is selected from the list, pressing this button will copy the sound file to the controls at the right.

Enter the name of the sound (.wav) file to be played for the sound event or browse for it using the buttons below.   Use the Replace button to transfer the sound to a selected list item.

Clears the sound file associated with the selected sound from the list, stopping any playing of sounds for that sound event.

Browse for sound (.wav) file; the selected file is copied to the Sound File edit box.

Browse for sound (.wav) file; the selected file is copied to the Sound File edit box.   As you browse files, you can hear a file by clicking on it in the Explorer dialog.

Plays the sound file.

Stops the playback of a sound file.

If set greater than zero, and if there is a sound associated with the **Stiletto** Noise event, this sound will be played at random in the set percentage of minutes and will be changed each time it is played.

Enter flyover (tool tip) help text for the above mouse button command.

Shows status of Windows and hard disk resources.

Displays **Stiletto** dual-list box dialog to select program group and program from this group.   Mainly for NT 3.51 Paste commands to buttons, menu, alarm, keys.

Used to display the dialog to enter your registration code.

Show status of Windows.

List of current active hot keys, mouse action, and screen corner commands.   To add a new one, press New and enter valid command and hot key in right hand controls.   To change, click an entry in list and use controls at right.   You can duplicate entries to use the same key/screen corner for more than one command.

Use to replace a hot key: enter new command in controls at right, select the key to be replaced from the list, and press this button.

Select a hot key from the list and press this button to delete it and copy the info to the controls at right for editing.

Removes the selected hot key from the list.

Copies the command and key information from the selected hot key in the list to the edit controls at the right.

Press to add a new hot key, tap key, or mouse action command.   A default hot key will be created; change it using the controls below.

Select Alt, Shift, Ctrl, or Win for a hot key (not needed or used for screen corner commands).

Select the hot key or mouse action to be used to activate the command.

For screen corner and screen edge commands, this drop down box sets the interval for which the mouse cursor has to remain in the screen corner or at the screen edge for the associated command to be executed.

Browse for .bmp files; the selected file is copied to the Wallpaper file name.

Browse for .bmp files; the selected file is copied to the Wallpaper file name.   You can view wallpaper while browsing by clicking on file name in Explorer dialog box.

Stiletto can automatically change wallpaper to another bmp file in the same directory; use this drop down to indicate the method Stiletto is to use to select the new file.

If **Stiletto** is automatically changing wallpaper to new bmp file in same directory, this drop box indicates how often **Stiletto** changes the paper.

If **Stiletto** is registered, you will be able to use .jpg/.jpeg files as wallpaper in addition to .bmp files. (Note: make sure you have free disk space in your temporary directory as it is needed for conversion of .jpeg files to the temporary .bmp file used to display the jpeg file as wallpaper).

Enter the file name to be used for wallpaper or browse for it.   This file is initialized to the wallpaper file name in your Registry when **Stiletto** starts (but not if you access the wallpaper file using Control Panel while **Stiletto** is running).

Check this box to have Windows tile your selected wallpaper; uncheck if you prefer it centered.

Shows the icon currently selected by the icon controls.

Browse for an icon file: .exe., .dll, .ico.

Select next icon in file.

Select previous icon in file.

Enter the file name to be used for the icon, or browse for it.

Enter a string of text to appear as the label or select a special display from the drop down.   You can display an icon using the icon drop down at the left.   To display the icon without text, clear this label edit box.   For active task buttons only, type the word **text** here on button 0 label configuration to have **Stiletto** display **both** icon and text for the active window button.

Enter the single letter timer id of the timer to be displayed as the button label.

For horizontal button bars, change the width of the individual button by this percentage.

For vertical button bars, change the height of the individual button by this percentage.

Check to have the button use its own face and text color.

Sets the button face color.

Sets the button text color.

Select the desired time of day display.

Select the desired date display.

Set the percentage of the button face to be occupied by the icon; the remainder is occupied by the label text.

To display an icon on the button face, select left/middle/right for the corresponding command file, or icon from file to extract an icon from any file.

Executing Dos Commands

The <u>built-in</u> command Dos Command can be used to execute a Dos command line command.   Type the command you want to execute in the parameters box.   **Stiletto** will copy the command to a bat file called stildos.bat and then use the pif file stildos.pif to execute this command.   For example:

Command: Dos Command
Parameters   copy c:\path\file1.txt c:\path2\file3.txt

executes the copy command.

You can enter multiple Dos commands by separating them with a semi-colon (use the DosSepChar <u>internal</u> option to change or remove the Dos separator character).

Stiletto sets the current directory to the **Stiletto** directory before executing Dos commands in order to access the stildos.pif and stildos.bat files.

You can change the pif file Stiletto uses by inserting the pif file name, prefixed by a *, as the first item in the parameters box.   You must include the .pif extension and the pif file must reference the bat file stildos.bat.   For example:

Command: Dos Command
Parameter: *mypif.pif dir *.*>output.txt;print output.txt

uses pif file mypif.pif to execute the dir and print Dos commands.

If you want to use the < command input redirector, you will need to change the CommandSepChar with an <u>advanced</u> option.

You can execute a Dos command as part of a set of multiple commands by using the *dos command name.

The stildos.pif file shipped with **Stiletto** is intended for Windows 95/98; you may need to change it for Windows NT.

Tiny Type and Run Dialog

Purpose

If you want an easily accessible but unobtrusive command line, use the built-in command Tiny Run Box. It creates a small window consisting of a single drop down edit box.   You can type any command into this box and press enter to have the command executed. Or,   if you have a three-button mouse, you can execute the command by middle-clicking on the edit box.

Usage

You can select the command from the drop down which stores the last 25 commands entered.

You can enter dos commands by prefixing the command with *dos (lower case).

Put the *Tiny Type and Run command on the **Stiletto** start menu if you want the run box to appear when **Stiletto** starts.

If your command file name contains blanks, you must surround it by double quotation marks.

If you have installed IE3 or later (even if you no longer use it), you may be able to type World Wide Web URLs directly into a run box and have them executed.   Try this to see if you have this feature.   If not, then right click on the run box and select "Check for URL"; in this case, **Stiletto** will send any command line starting with **www**. or containing **//:** to a running browser to be used as a URL (the browser must be Netscape or IE and must already be running).

Configuration

After you first start the Tiny Run Box, drag and resize its width to desired dimensions.   **Stiletto** will remember the location and width the next time the run box is started.

You can further configure the run box by right-clicking on the edit box (not the caption). You can then:
specify that the run box should shrink when inactive (see below for details)
specify that the run box should close when inactive for ten seconds
specify that the run box should/should not be always on top
specify that all commands expect those starting with "win " should be prefixed by *dos (useful if you use the run box mainly for dos command line commands)
 or specify that all commands expect those starting with "win " should be prefixed by the ksh shell prefix *dos ksh -L -c; you can change the shell prefix with the shellprefix internal option
specify whether or not the caption and resizing window frame should be shown
pick a background color for the window
browse for a file to execute
execute the command in the run box
save the current size to be used as the shrunk size
specify whether the run command should switch to another instance, if it is active
specify whether **Stiletto** should try to interpret the command as a URL to send to a running browser

To keep the run box out of the way when not in use, you can specify that it should shrink when not active.   Follow this sequence of steps in the order given:
1.   Set the caption on.

2. Move to position so that left of window is at desired location.
3. Resize the width to desired shrunk width.
4. Select "save shrunk width" from configuration menu.
5. Resize to desired large width.
6. Select "shrink if inactive" from configuration menu.
7. Turn caption off, if desired.

If you use the keyboard extensively, you may want to configure a <u>hot key</u> to activate the tiny run box (by setting the hot key command to the Tiny Run Box command).

GPFs while running Stiletto

Some beta testers experienced conflicts between **Stiletto** and customized control panels used to control video drivers, leading to GPFs when **Stiletto** is running.   This appears to be a problem in Stiletto and these control panels conflicting over the use of Win32 mouse hooks.

To confirm this, try putting nohook=1 under the [general] section, although this will disable several functions related to the mouse.   This should stop the GPFs.

Some testers have been able to overcome these problems by changing the order in which these programs are started in the Start up groups.

If you experience problems running 16 bit windows applications under NT, shutdown **Stiletto**, edit the Stiletto.ini file, and insert
NTEXESearch2=10
under
 [Task Menu Info].

However, certain features of **Stiletto** (eg checking for active task before launching) will not work for 16 bit Windows programs in this case.

Command Scripts

Purpose

It is possible to develop scripts of commands you want to run as a group. Within these scripts, you can use *wait, if, and jump commands to wait for some condition or to create loops and conditionally execute commands.

Configuration

Scripts are configured using menus.

You run a script of all the commands on a <u>menu</u> at once by:

Command	*Script
Parameters	run mymenu

launches all commands on mymenu or shows them if they are already running and "Switch to If Active" is clicked on the <u>command entry controls</u>. Put the menu name in double quotes if it contains spaces. You can use **call** instead of **run**, if you like.

Stiletto normally starts executing the script with the first command on the menu. But if you put the menu item label of a menu item after the menu name, Stiletto will start at that entry:

Command	*Script
Parameters	run mymenu cmd2

runs all commands on mymenu starting at the one labelled cmd2. Put the menu item label in double quotes if it contains spaces.

To close all programs

Command	*Script
Parameters	close mymenu

Programming Scripts

Stiletto normally executes all commands until the end of the script, but you can stop execution by the command:

Command	*Script
Parameter	quit

You can use return instead of quit.

To make it easier to maintain of set of scripts, you can pack different command sequences onto one menu: start each command sequence with an identifying label and end each command sequence with a quit.

You can call another script by including a *Script run command in the calling script.

You can further program scripts with jumps and if-conditions; click <u>here</u> for details.

You can use the <u>wait</u> command in a script started with *Script call to wait for some condition. For example, you could run a dialer, wait for the modem, then run a program which accesses the modem; click <u>here</u> for a sample of a script which does this.

Check to have **Stiletto** automatically set the number of displayed buttons to include all buttons which have at least one non-blank command.   Cannot be used with active task buttons.

Check to prevent button color being changed by Change Button Color built-in command.

Dynamically Changing Button Color

You can dynamically change the button color with the built-in Change Button Color command.   This command turns the buttons Own Colour flag off or on; (see configure button for details),   Turning the flag on causing the button to use its own colors instead of the base buttons colors.

Use *color when combining in multiple commands.

To dynamically change button colors, create a button or menu   with the Change Button Color command and put a string with the following structure in the parameters edit box:

     [r]   buttons-changed new-colors

where

    r   optionally, start with the letter **r** to reset own color to unchecked for all non-frozen buttons

    buttons   button number to change; leftmost (topmost) button is 1:

        You can use a range of buttons, like 10-12.

        You can use ***** for all buttons.

        You can use the letter **b** to stand for the **Stiletto** button from which the Change Button Color command was launched.

    new-colors   is used to set the new face and text colors:

        Use three numbers between 0 and 255 to specify the Red, Green, Blue components of the colors (eg 255 0 0 for dark red).   See Control Panel|Appearance|Tool Tip|Color for a palette to view various RGB combinations).

        You can use = instead of the three numbers to leave the color to the value set with the button configuration dialog.

        You can leave out both triplets of RGB value to set both colors to those set in the configuration dialog.

        You can use the letter **t** to toggle the Own Color check box, ie to flip between own color and bar color.

        You can use the letter **r** to reset the Own Color flag, ie set the colors back to the default.

Examples of parameters box

b	Set the own color setting of button from which command was launched.
b t	Toggle own color setting of button from which command was launched.
b r	Clear own color setting of button from which command was launched.
10-12 127 0 0	Set face of buttons 10, 11, 12 to medium red
r 1 = 255 255 255	Reset all buttons, then set text of button 1 to white

You can use color coding and virtual desktops together.

If a button has the Freeze checkbox set, its colors cannot be changed dynamically.

Filling a Menu with All Active Windows

You can create or change a menu and fill it with the commands corresponding to all currently open windows which are visible and not minimized.

Use the built-in All Windows to Menu command to do this.

Create a button or menu entry with this command and put the name of the menu you want to create in the command parameters edit control.   When you execute the All Windows to Menu command, this menu will be created and populated with the exe files corresponding to all active, visible, non-minimized windows.

This command can be used to create the menus associated with virtual desktops.

Press to save all configuration changes and switch **Stiletto** to new configuration.

Press to discard all configuration changes and exit configuration dialogs.

Stiletto will be positioned in the middle of the caption of the active window.

Setting Up Color-Coded Virtual Desktops

Following is an example showing how to set up two buttons to toggle between two <u>virtual</u> desktops, which can be changed as desired.   The active desktop is <u>color-coded</u> light red.

First, set up two virtual desktops d1 and d2 by Ctrl-right clicking on **Stiletto** bar (see <u>virtual</u> desktops for more info).

Add two new buttons to your **Stiletto** bar:

Put the following commands on the first button:
    Label   d1
    Left Command: *Virtual Desktop
    Parameter: d1<*color r b 200 0 0

Put the following commands on the second button:
    Label   d2
    Left Command: *Virtual Desktop
    Parameter: d2<*color r b 200 0 0

You can now use the two buttons to flip between desktops.

Select stretch to have **Stiletto** stretch/shrink the icon to fill the icon space on the button, or small/large to choose a fixed-size but possibly more visually-appealing icon.

Press for help.

Built-in Commands: Menu Structure

Show Menu

Displays the **Stiletto** menu with the name entered in the command parameters field.   (Right click on parameters edit box to select menu name).   You can control the position of the menu on your screen.

Menu Separator

Separates displayed menu entries; only available for menus.

Pin Menu

Pins the menu with the name entered in the command parameters field.

Start Submenu

Starts a submenu; only available for menus

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End Submenu

Ends a submenu; only available for menus.

Start Context Menu

Starts a context menu only available for menus

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End Context Menu

Ends a context menu only available for menus

New Menu Column

Starts a new column in the menu; only available for menus.   Put **NoBreak** in the parameters edit box to remove the line between columns.

No Menu Icons

Omits icons form this menu; must be first command and only available for menus

No Menu Text

Omits text from menu with icons; must be first command and only available for menus.   You can also keep only the first **n** characters of text by putting **n** in the parameters edit box.

End Submenu

Ends a submenu; only available for only available for menus

Menu of Win Under Mouse

Copies menu bar of window under mouse (Win95 only); mainly used for window menus.

All Windows to Menu

Fills menu with all active windows; useful for virtual desktops.

Start Menu (Win 4)

Displays the Win 4 start menu.   If you have problems with the menu not moving properly to your cursor, use the internal option StartMenuDelay to control the delay; you may need to use this feature if **Stiletto** is an app bar on the Shell/Buttons dialog.   Put **nomove** in command parameters to stop **Stiletto** moving menu to mouse cursor.

Folder Contents Menu

Displays and allows you to execute the contents of file directories as a menu.

Explorer Windows

Work with Explorer Windows.

Clear Recent Docs

For NT4/Win95, clears recent docs list.

Built-in Commands: Active Task Manipulation

Active windows list;   Inserts a <u>list of active windows</u> into the menu.   When a list item is
                                selected, that window is activated.   Only available from <u>menu</u>

Control Window   Lets you close, min, max, tray min and take many other actions
                                with a list of <u>windows</u>.

Close Windows List   Inserts a <u>list of active windows</u> into the menu.   When a list item is
                                selected, that window is ended.   Only available from <u>menu</u>.

Window On Top List   Inserts <u>list of active windows</u> into the menu.   When list item is selected,
                                that window is set to "always on top".   Only available from <u>menu</u>.

Window Not On Top List   Inserts <u>list of active windows</u> into the menu. When list item is selected,
                                that window will no longer be "always on top".   Only available from
                                <u>menu</u>.

Minimize Window List   Inserts <u>list of active windows</u> into the menu. When list item is selected,
                                that window will be minimized.   Only available from <u>menu</u>.

Hide/Re-Show Windows   First use hides all desktop windows; next use restores them.

Tile Windows   Tile active <u>windows</u>.

Keys   Used for <u>sending keys</u>.

Send Keys   Advanced way to <u>send keys</u>.

Hide Window   Used to select and then <u>hide a window</u>.

 Close/... Window Under Mouse Starting with version 98e, this command is obsolete.   Use <u>*Control
<u>Window</u> instead.

 *Process All Windows   Minimize, close, show, maximize all windows or a list of <u>windows</u>.

Recently Run Cmds List   Inserts a list of the 10 most recently run command lines into the menu.
                                When a list item is selected, that command is executed.   If the last
                                command was the name of a document, the command line will consist of
                                the associated .exe file followed by the document name (only the .exe file
                                in Win95/NT4).   Only available from <u>menu</u>.   (In rare cases, this
                                command may cause GPFs when used with File Manager;   if so, you
                                will need to remove it).   Put **hidden** in command parameters if you wish
                                to include commands from hidden windows.

Auto Minimize Mode   Turns off or on   <u>autominimize</u>.

Built-in Commands: Messages, Alarms, and Timers

Message Box   Displays a message box containing the text typed into the work directory of the command entry controls.   It is intended for alarms, but can be used anywhere. You can show messages always on top using the drop down on the command entry controls

Add Reminder   Add a reminder message alarm.

View/Change Timer   View/Change the timer information.

Start Timer   Starts a timer.

Stop Timer   Stops a timer

Clear Timer   Zeros a timer

Toggle Timer   Stops a timer if it is running; starts it if it is stopped.

Set Timer   Starts, stops, toggles a timer and resets its value.

Timer Id   Sets the timer id of   the timer displayed on the button.

Show System Resources   Shows system resources

Built-in Commands: Stiletto Position and Size

Move Bar Across Screen   Makes the **Stiletto** button bar <u>move</u> to the opposite side of the desktop.

Position Stiletto   You can drag **Stiletto** to an arbitrary <u>position</u> by clicking and dragging on a button which has been assigned this command.

Configure Stiletto   Activates the **Stiletto** <u>Configuring Stiletto</u> tabbed folder.   Normally, the Info tab is displayed first, but you can select another tab by entering its index number (0 to 12) in the command parameters field.   Put **wizard** in parameters edit box to start initial configuration wizard. You can also start the Configuration dialog by left-clicking anywhere on the Stiletto bar with the Ctrl key pressed.

Show Bar/Move Bar to Cursor   Brings every **Stiletto** button bar to top, making them visible (but does not change whether they are permanently on top).   To show only one button bar to the top, put its configuration file (ini file) name in the command parameters edit box.   You can also use this command to temporarily <u>move</u> the bar.   You can reverse bar visibility by putting *toggle in parameters (assign this command to hot key).

Hide Stiletto   Hides every **Stiletto** button bar, making them invisible.   To hide only one button bar, put its configuration file (ini file) name in the command parameters edit box.   To hide every bar except the one with configuration file config.ini, put-config.ini in parameters edit box.

Reset All Stiletto   Restarts all **Stiletto** bars.

Reconfigure Stiletto   Restarts **Stiletto** based on the disk image of the ini file; for details, see <u>here</u>.

Bar Size   The command   Bar Size n changes the <u>number of buttons displayed</u>.

Built-in Commands: Exit Windows or Stiletto

Quick Win Exit   Shuts down Windows (you will get a chance to save unsaved documents).

Quick Win Restart   Exits Windows to DOS mode and then restarts Windows (you will get a chance to save unsaved documents).   Only available in Win95, not Win NT.

Quick System Boot   Exits Windows and restarts Windows (you will get a chance to save unsaved documents).

Confirmed Win Exit   After asking you to confirm, shuts down Windows (you will get a chance to save unsaved documents).

Confirmed Win Restart   After asking you to confirm, exits Windows to DOS mode and then restarts Windows (you will get a chance to save unsaved documents). Only available in Win95, not NT.

Confirmed System Boot   After asking you to confirm, exits Windows and restarts Windows (you will get a chance to save unsaved documents).

You can use the following keywords in the parameters edit box of the above Windows Exit commands:

Put **logoff** in parameters box to logoff instead of shutting down.   Put **force** in parameters box   to force all applications to close (you will lose unsaved information).   Starting with version 98g, **Stiletto** does a complete shutdown for NT;   put **partial** in parameters box to activate partial shutdown behavior of previous versions.

Exit Win and Exec Dos   Exits Windows to DOS mode, executes the command in the parameters edit box, and then restarts Windows (you will get a chance to save unsaved documents).   Only available in Win95, not Win NT.

Exit Stiletto   Terminates **Stiletto**.   Will normally prompt to confirm, but you can avoid the prompt by putting **silent** in the parameters box.

Windows Shutdown   Activates standard Windows shutdown dialog.

Built-In Commands: Execute Files, Documents, or Prog Mgr Commands

Start Menu (Win 4)   Displays the Win 4 start menu.   If you have problems with the menu not moving properly to your cursor, use the internal option StartMenuDelay to control the delay; you may need to use this feature if **Stiletto** is an app bar on the Shell/Buttons dialog.

Folder Contents Menu   Displays and allows you to execute the contents of file directories as a menu.

Recently Run Cmds List   Inserts a list of the 10 most recently run command lines into the menu. When a list item is selected, that command is executed.   If the last command was the name of a document, the command line will consist of the associated .exe file followed by the document name (only the .exe file in Win95/NT4).   Only available from menu.   (In rare cases, this command may cause GPFs when used with File Manager;   if so, you will need to remove it).

Browse and Run   Displays a file selection dialog; the selected file is executed.   **Stiletto** will follow any File Associations when executing the selected file. Optionally, you can put a default starting directory in the work directory edit box. The browse dialog contains a history of commands/parameters and an edit box for new command parameters.   You can also specify the default file extensions; see Browse and Run for details.

Dos Command   Uses the stildos.pif file to execute the dos commands entered in the parameter box.

Tiny Run Box   Displays a small dialog box which you can type a command to be run.

Type and Run   Displays a dialog with an combo box in which you can type the name of a file (with parameters) or document to run.   **Stiletto** will follow any File Associations when executing the entered file. The combo box contains a history of commands/parameters from which you can select the file to be run.   You will probably find the Tiny Run Box more effective

Prog Mgr/Shell Grps   Lets you execute a command from any existing program manager or other desktop shell group.

Built-In Cmds List   Displays a list box from which you can execute any of the **Stiletto** built-in commands.   To have the list sorted when the command starts, put the word "sort" in the   command parameter field.

Stiletto Exec   Used for close/min, clipboard, and filing, positioning, mouse click sending commands.

Hide Desk Icons   Hides Program Manager Window/Icon for NT; hides desktop icons for Win95/NT4. Put **toggle** in parameters edit boxto reverse settings.

Random File   Runs command with, updates paper, sound, or saver,   or copies randomly selected file

Restore Last Minimized	Restores the last minimized window.
Show Desk Icons	Shows Program Manager Window/Icon; shows desktop icons for Win95/NT4. Put **toggle** in parameters edit box to reverse setting.
Show/Hide Task Bar	Put show in parameters edit box to **show** task bar, **hide** to hide it, **toggle** to reverse setting.
Keys	Used for <u>sending keys</u>.
Send Keys	Advanced way to <u>send keys</u>.

Built-in Commands: Screen Saver

<u>Demo</u>

Start Screen Saver	Starts your screen saver. Put 1,2, or 3 in Parameters box to delay 1, 2, or 3 seconds. Put *close in parameters box to close a running saver.
Stop Screen Saver	Stops a runnings screen saver.
Enable Screen Saver/Power	Enables your screen saver if parameter field blank or if it contains the word "saver". If parameter field includes "poweroff", enables power off feature of Energy Star monitor. If parameter field includes field "lowpower", enables low power feature of Energy Star monitor. (Win95 only for power control).
Disable Screen Saver/Power	Disables your screen saver if parameter field blank or if parameter field contains the word "saver". If parameter field includes "poweroff", disables power off feature of Energy Star monitor. If parameter field includes field "lowpower", disables low power feature of Energy Star monitor. (Win95 only for power control).
Temp Disable Saver/Power	Disables your screen saver or power down while mouse remains where it was when command was executed. Re-enables saver as soon as mouse is moved (note that enabling is different from starting the saver). Especially useful as a screen corner command. Disables your screen saver if parameter field blank or if parameter field contains the word "saver". If parameter field includes "poweroff", disables power off feature of Energy Star monitor. If parameter field includes field "lowpower", disables low power feature of Energy Star monitor. (Win95 only for power control)
Screen Saver Timeout	Changes the screen saver time out to the value in the parameters edit box, which is assumed to be in minutes.
Change Display Res	Changes screen <u>resolution</u>
Change Screen Saver	Changes the screen saver using the method selected in the <u>Paper/Saver dialog</u>. If "no change" is selected, the saver changed to a random .scr file in the same directory as the current screen saver file. If a file is specifed in the parameters edit box, changes the saver to that file.

Built-in Commands: WallPaper, Screen Saver, and Sound

Drag and Drop Rename   Used to rename a file.

Change WallPaper   If no file name in Parameters edit box, changes the wallpaper using the method selected in the Paper/Saver dialog.   If "no change" is selected in that dialog, the wallpaper is changed to a random .bmp file in the same directory as the current wallpaper file.   If there is a file name in the Parameters edit box, the wallpaper is changed to that file and future automatic changes will come from the same folder as the new file.   Put an asterisk in front of the file name to change immediately to a different wallpaper file in the same folder as the file name.   Use **(none)** to remove wallpaper.

Change Screen Saver   Changes the screen saver using the method selected in the Paper/Saver dialog.   If "no change" is selected, the saver changed to a random .scr file in the same directory as the current screen saver file.

Change Sound   Changes the sound files associated with all sounds in the Sound dialog that are **not** set to the "no change" sound method.   Note that this is different from the Change Wallpaper command: the   Change Wallpaper command always changes the wallpaper but the Change Sound command only changes sounds where the method for changing is **not** set to "no change".

Play Sound   Plays a wav file drag/dropped onto the button. Stops any playing sound if no file is drag/dropped. You can also associate **Stiletto** with the WAV extension using Explorer/File Manager.   Double clicking on a WAV file in Explorer/File Manager will then play that sound file. Or you can enter the wav file name in the parameters edit box.

Show Wallpaper   Shows wallpaper file indicated by the Parameters box (or drag/dropped onto the button).   Use **(none)** to remove wallpaper.   Does **not** save it (use Change Wallpaper for this).

Save/Restore Desktop Icon Pos Save/restore icon positions.

Alphabetic List of Built-in Commands

Click on the o to see further information.

o Active windows list   Inserts a <u>list of active windows</u>
o Add Reminder   Add a reminder message <u>alarm</u>.
o All Windows to Menu   <u>Fills</u> menu with active windows
o Auto Minimize Mode   Turns off or on   <u>autominimize</u>.
o Bar Size   Changes the <u>number of buttons displayed</u>.

o Browse and Run   Displays a file selection dialog; runs selection
o Built-In Cmds List   Displays a list box from which you can execute
o Change Button Color   Change button <u>color</u>
o Change Button Text   Change button <u>text</u>
o Change Button Icon   Change button <u>icon</u>
o Change Display Res   Changes screen <u>resolution</u>
o Change Screen Saver   Changes the screen saver
o Change Sound   Changes the sound files associations
o Change Wallpaper   Changes the wallpaper

o Clear Recent Docs   For Win95/NT4, clears recent docs list
o Clear Timer   Zeros a <u>timer</u>
o Clip   Clipboard <u>tracking</u>
o Close/... Window Under Close/min/max/hide/on top/not on top/back/traymin window
o Close Windows List   Inserts a <u>list of active windows</u> into the menu.
o Configure Stiletto   Activates the **Stiletto** <u>Configuring Stiletto</u>
o Confirmed System Boot After asking you to confirm, exits Windows and re-boots
o Confirmed Win Exit   After asking you to confirm, exits Windows to DOS
o Confirmed Win Restart   After asking you to confirm, exits Windows to DOS
o Control Window   min, max, traymin, etc any window

o Disable Screen Saver   Disables your screen saver.
o Dos Command   Executes the <u>dos commands</u>
o Drag and Drop Rename Used to <u>rename</u> a file.
o Enable Screen Saver   Enables your screen saver

o End Context Menu   Ends a <u>context menu</u>
o End Submenu   Ends a <u>submenu</u>
o Exit Stiletto   Terminates **Stiletto**.
o Explorer Windows   Work with Explorer <u>Windows</u>.
o Folder Contents Menu   Display directory <u>contents</u>as menu
o Hide Desk Icon   Hides Desk Icons/Prog Mgr/TaskBar
o Hide/Re-Show Windows First use hides all desktop windows; next use restores
o Hide Stiletto   Hides every **Stiletto** button bar, making them

o Hide Window   Used to select / <u>hide a window</u>
o Keys   Used for <u>sending keys</u>.

o *Show Menu   Displays the **Stiletto** menu
o Menu Separator   Separates displayed menu entries
o Menu of Win Under Mouse   Copies menu bar of window (win95 only).
o Message Box   Displays a message box containing

o Minimize Window List   List of active windows in menu
o Move Stiletto   Makes the **Stiletto** button bar move
o New Menu Column   Starts a new column in the menu;
oPin Menu   Pins the **Stiletto** menu
o Play Sound   Plays a wav file drag/dropped onto the button
o Position Stiletto   Drag **Stiletto** to an arbitrary position
o Process All   Minimizes/closes all top-level windows

o Prog Mgr/Shell Grps   Execute a program manager cmd
o Quick System Boot   Exits Windows and re-boots DOS
o Quick Win Exit   Exits Windows
o Quick Win Restart   Exits Windows to DOS mode and then restarts Windows
o Random File   Runs command with or copies randomly selected file
o Restore Last Minimized   Restores last minimized window
o Recently Run Cmds List   Inserts a list of the 10 most recently run cmds

o Reset All Stiletto   Restarts all **Stiletto** bars.
o Reconfigure Stiletto   Restarts **Stiletto** based on a new ini file
o Recently Run Cmds List   Inserts a list of the 10 most recently run cmds
o Save/Restore Icon Pos   Save/restore icon positions.
o Screen Saver Timeout   Schange screen saver timeout.
o Script   Runs list of commands
o Send Keys   Used for sending keys.
o Set Timer   Sets a timer.
o Show Desk Icon   Shows Desk Icon/Prog Mgr/TaskBar
o Show/Hide Task Bar   Show or hide task bar

o Show/Move Bar   Shows and optionally moves **Stiletto** bar.
o Show System Resources   Shows system resources
o Show Wallpaper   Shows wallpaper drag/dropped onto the button
o Start Context Menu   Starts a context menu
o Start Screen Saver   Starts your screen saver.
o Start Submenu   Starts a submenu;
o Start Timer   Starts a timer.

o Stiletto Exec   For close/min, filing, clipboard, positioning
o Stop Screen Saver   Stops a running screen saver.
o Stop Timer   Stops a timer
o Temp Disable Saver   Disables your screen saver temporarily.
o Tile Windows   Re-arrange active windows.
o Timer Id   Sets the timer id

o Tiny Run Box   Displays a small dialog box for command entry

o Toggle Timer   Stops a <u>timer</u> if it is running
o Tray Icon   Access <u>tray icons</u> of other programs
o Type and Run   Displays a dialog with an combo box in which
o View/Change Timer   View/Change the <u>timer</u> information.
o Virtual Desktop   Create or switch-to virtual <u>desktop</u>.
o Window On Top List   Inserts <u>list of active windows</u> into the menu

o Window Not On Top List   Inserts <u>active windows</u> into menu.
o Windows Shutdown   Activates standard Windows shutdown dialog.

Copy Characters and Files to Clipboard and Paste to Active Window

You can copy characters to the clipboard with the **Stiletto** Exec command:

Command: Stiletto Exec
Parameters   clip chars

where chars is a sequence of characters to be copied to the clipboard, enclosed in quotes if it contains blanks.

The following command copies 1234 to the clipboard and then pastes this string into the currently active window:

Command   Stiletto Exec
Parameters   clip 1234<*wait 0<*keys ^v

Attach this command to a hot key to implement a global shortcut key.

You can also copy files to the clipboard:

Command: Stiletto Exec
Parameters   clipfile filepath

copies all the characters in file filepath to the clipboard.   The file is limited to a maximum size of 19K.

You can use the same technique illustrated above to create hot keys which paste paragraphs of information, eg if you are a shareware writer sending out many form letters to registered users.

To copy the current time to the clipboard, use **cliptime** in the parameters box.   To copy the current date in short format, use **clipdate** or **clipshortdate**.   To copy the date in long format, use **cliplongdate** These follow the time or date format set in your Control Panel | Regional Settings preferences.

Press to configure left, middle, right clicks for tray icon.

Check to have **Stiletto** show tray icon for button reserved for this purpose.   Configure commands for clicks on   this icon with the Config Tray Icon button.

Check to have **Stiletto** add three lines to flyover help showing: free space for local hard disks; free physical kilobytes, used memory percentage, and GDI/User free percentage (Win 95 only); and timer value for the button and time/date.

Check to have this button also appear as a tray icon.

Tray Icon Buttons

Using the button dialog, you can specify that **Stiletto** display a button as a tray icon on the Win95/NT4 task bar.   Left/middle/right mouse clicking on the tray icon runs the same commands as clicking on the corresponding **Stiletto** button.

The icon displayed in the tray is the one chosen for the button.   If no icon is available, the **Stiletto** icon is used.

You can show as many buttons as you want as tray icons.   The buttons need not be displayed on the button bar; for example, you could configure a button bar to show buttons 1-16   and to show 17-20 as tray icons.

In addition, there are 10 extra buttons which can only be displayed as tray icons and which are accessed from the Buttons dialog.

Use to set the interval for automatically changing the screen saver.

Enter the screen saver file name, or Browse for it, or drag and drop from Explorer.

Check to enable the screen saver.

Use to select the method for automatically changing the saver to another .scr file in the same directory. Select "Start Saver" to change each time the saver is started.

Press to test the screen saver; this will enable screen saving as well.

Check to have **Stiletto** include "small" icons beside menu entries.

Press to browse for screen saver (.scr) files.

Accessing commands and documents with Stiletto

With **Stiletto**, you choose the most convenient way to access your programs and files.   Choose from:

a buttonbar
menus which are completely customized
menus built, like the Start Menu, from programs folders

virtual desktops
menus created on the fly from any file directory
menus built from system folders, like your desktop icons
tray icons

hot keys, which are always available to start or switch-to programs
clicking a mouse button or chording several mouse buttons
moving your mouse to a screen edge or corner,
clicking on the desktop or on a window caption

using an Explorer file browse browse
typing the command into a tiny edit box
launching commands at regular times through alarms
launching commands through timers

Customizing Layout of Menus with Icons or Colors

You can customize the look of menus with <u>icons</u> by typing options directly into your stiletto.ini file under the [general] section.

MenuLayoutTop=n   sets the vertical space between entries to n pixels
MenuLayoutLeft=n   sets the left margin to n pixels
MenuLayoutSep=n   sets the separation between the icon and text to n pixels; used even if
       there is no icon (ie you are just changing menu color)

MenuIconLarge=1   uses large icons instead of small icons

MenuIconsDefault=n   uses the nth system icon if a file has no icons; use -3 for no icon

MenuIconBuiltin=n   uses the nth system icon for Stiletto built-in commands; use -3 for no
       Icon and -2 for the **Stiletto** icon

Note: experiment with different small numbers (bigger than or equal to zero) to see the choices for
       system icons.

New User Configure Tabbed Dialog

To see the full **Stiletto** configuration dialog, hold the Ctrl button down and left-click anywhere on the **Stiletto** button bar.   You should see a tabbed dialog.   If you are running Win95/NT4, note the context help ? in the upper corner which you can use to find information on any dialog control.   The tabbed dialog includes these options:

Info shows Windows information and resource usage and allows you to register **Stiletto** and to put **Stiletto** on your Start Menu.
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Bar allows bar position, font, color, look to be set.

Buttons sets button order, number displayed, and active task tracking from a button bar.

Special GUI allows you to customize your Windows interface

Window Control allows you to customize window behavior

Menu Setup controls the format of the active window list, the mouse click used to start launch   a menu on the desktop, and the format of menus.

Menu Contents allows you to change the contents of menus.

Time Setup controls low resource warnings and the sounds associated with alarms and chimes.

Alarm Details allows you to add or change alarms.

Sound controls the sounds played for windows and application events and allows you to specify how **Stiletto** should automatically change them.

Paper/Saver allows you to change the Windows wallpaper or screen saver and to set up automatic changes.

Key/Mouse allows you to assign commands to hot keys, mouse actions,   or screen corners/edges.

Key Setup allows you to fine tune hot key and mouse action command execution

As an example: to move **Stiletto** to a new position, select the "Bar" tab and click on the middle button at the top of the "Click Desired Stiletto Position" group.   Press OK.

New User button configuration

Here is an example of ways to change the initial **Stiletto** button bar.

For example, suppose you want to change the "edit" label to an icon.

Left click on the edit button and hold the mouse down without releasing until the configure button dialog appears.   Notice the three sets of command entry controls for each of the left, middle, and right commands.   At the left of the dialog, there is a drop box which says "no icon".   Change it to "icon from left". Erase the label "edit" in the label edit box.

Press Apply to see the effect of this or other changes.

When you are done, press OK.   The icon from Notepad (the left button command) will now appear on the button.

New User Info: Standalone Utilities which Stiletto Replaces

Beside providing command launching capability**, Stiletto** can replace standalone utilities.   For example:

Tray icons used to access desktop items: use tray <u>icon</u> with Folder Contents <u>Menu</u> for desktop.

Internet session timers: use <u>timers</u>, <u>timer logs</u>, and <u>modem control</u>.

Hiding desktop icons: use <u>built-in</u> command *Hide/Show Desk Icons/Task Bar.

Hiding/showing desktop windows: use <u>built-in</u> command *Hide/Re-Show All Windows

Control of Start Menu placement: use <u>builtin</u> Start Menu command or Folder Contents <u>Menu</u> with start menu as parameter.

Start screen saver by placing mouse at screen corner: use screen <u>corner</u> command and screen saver <u>builtin</u> commands.

Quick windows exit: use <u>builtin</u> windows exit commands.

Virtual desktops: available through <u>menu</u>.

Job scheduling: use <u>alarms</u> or <u>timers</u>

By using mouse stroke hot <u>keys</u> which execute *Show Menu commands and which depend on which <u>program is active</u>, you can define tool bar menus which depend on the active program and which appear after a mouse stroke.

Reminder programs: use <u>alarms</u> or <u>timers</u>

Mouse middle for double click: use middle mouse <u>hot key</u> and Stiletto Exec mouse left <u>double</u>

<u>Save and restore</u> desktop icon positions.

Hiding windows: use the <u>builtin</u> Hide Window command

Tiling Active Windows

You can tile active, top-level windows with the Tile Windows <u>built-in</u> command.   It re-arranges active windows as follows:

> If the Parameters edit box starts with the letter **c** or the Control Key is held down, windows are arranged in equal-sized columns.

> If the Parameters edit box starts with the letter **t** or the Shift Key is held down, windows are arranged in equal-sized rectangles.

> Otherwise, windows are arranged in equal-sized rows.

You can restrict the affected windows to only those containing "text" in their window captions by putting *text in the Parameters edit box.   For example, *explor means that only Explorer windows are affected.

Use *tile for <u>multiple commands</u>.

To start two instances of Explorer and tile them use the following:
> Command: Explorer.exe
> Parameters: <explorer.exe<*wait 1<*tile *explor

You also need to ensure the "Switch To If Active" box is unchecked.

Setting Timers and Associated Commands

You can access the View/Change Timer dialog by using the built-in command or from the time setup dialog.

You can set or clear any timer, start or stop it, and assign a label to the timer (the label can be displayed on the button with the timer and in the timer log.)

You can specify that the timer should start automatically when **Stiletto** starts.   You can specify that the timer values should be saved and restored when **Stiletto** starts and stops.   You can indicate that the timer should count down.

You can specify that a timer should run only when a RAS connection is active or when a specified program is active (the foreground window).

To associate a timer with a RAS (dial-up) connection, check the "Run Timer when Dialup (gray program) Active" check box and set the timer name to the dial up name.   **Stiletto** will automatically start and stop the timer according to the status of the RAS connection.   You can associate more than one timer with the same connection: eg have a daily timer and a monthly timer.   (To create a daily/monthly timer, add an alarm which clears the timer daily/monthly). To have a timer which runs when any dial-up is active, set the timer label to "*any".

To associate a timer with a program, gray-check the "Run Timer when Dialup (gray program)   Active" check box and set the timer name to the exe file name of the program to be timed (eg netscape for Netscape Communicator)   **Stiletto** will arrange for the timer to be running only when the specified program is the foreground (active) program

You can also associate a command with starting, stopping, and resetting the timer using the command entry controls .

The reset command is used in conjunction with the Reset Hour and Reset Minute values.

For timers which count down, whenever the timer reaches zero, any associated command is executed. If the either of the Reset Hour or Minute is greater than zero, the timer is reset to that value.   Otherwise, the timer is stopped.

For timers which count up, if either of the Reset Hour or Minute is greater than zero, the associated command is executed whenever the timer reaches a multiple of the Reset Hour and Minute.

You can also use the Set Timer built-in commandto set a timer value and state.

Setting Timer Value and State

Use the <u>built-in</u> Set Timer command to set the value and state of one or more <u>timers</u>.   The parameters edit box of the command is structured as follows:

If it starts with +, the timer is started; with - the timer is stopped, and with * the timer is toggled.   Use of one of these characters is optional: if omitted, the timer state is unchanged.

Next come the single letter timer ids of the timers to be adjusted, with no blanks.

Finally, the new timer value is indicated as three numbers: hours, minutes, seconds, separated by blanks.

Examples:

+a 0 0 0   Clear timer a and start it.

be 0 10 20   Reset timers b and e to 10 minutes, 20 seconds; leave their running/stopped state unchanged.

-c 1 0 0   Stop timer c and set its value to one hour.

Use *setimer (one t) for <u>multiple commands</u>.

Check to start timer running.

Enter timers hour, minute and second values.

Check to have **Stiletto** automatically start the timer each time **Stiletto** starts.

Check to have **Stiletto** save/restore the timer value each time **Stiletto** stops/starts.

Select the timer to modify.

Enter a label for the timer.

Zeros the timer hours, minutes, and seconds.

Check to have the timer count down.

For timers which count down, whenever the timer reaches zero, any associated command is executed. If the either of the Reset Hour or Minute is greater than zero, the timer is reset to that value. Otherwise, the timer is stopped. For timers which count up, if either of the Reset Hour or Minute is greater than zero, the associated command is executed whenever the timer reaches a multiple of the Reset Hour and Minute.

Check to have the menu use the text and background color specified through the buttons below.

Press to set menu text colour used when "own" is checked.

Press to set menu background colour used when "own" is checked.

Special Folders for Folder Contents Menu

Using the built-in Folder Contents Menu command, you can display a menu of the special folders used by Win95/NT 4.   To access special folders, the parameters edit box for this command can contain one or more of the following (separated by commas).

start menu	start menu entries
desktop	shortcuts on your desktop
recent	recently accessed documents
templates	standard document templates
personal	personal favorites folder
programs	menu of all program folders (current user for NT4)
programs xxx	menu of programs folder xxx (eg Accessories)
Allprograms	menu of all program folders
Allprograms xxx	menu of programs folder xxx for All Users profile (NT4 only)
AllStart Menu	start menu for All Users profile (NT4 only; note no space after All)
AllDesktop	desktop for All Users profile (NT4 only; note no space after All)
control panel	explorer view of control panel entries
my computer	explorer view of my computer entries
network	explorer view of network neighborhood entries
recycle bin	explorer view of recycle bin entries
printers	explorer view of printers

When using Win 95 Start Menu, it is possible to create sub-menus of the contents of special folders like control panel by creating folders with names of the form Control panel {....}.   It is possible to achieve a similar effect in Stiletto as follows:

Create a folder called   (say) control

Use explorer to copy all the entries from the explorer control panel special folder to that new folder.   You should get a series of shortcuts (links).

Create a Folder Contents Menu command and reference the control directory.   Embed the folder contents menu command in a menu or submenu.   You should get a menu of all your control panel applets, like the one you can get on start menu

Check to have right-clicking the title bar close window; gray check to use middle (or shift-left).

Check to have **Stiletto** interpret pressing both left and right mouse buttons as the   middle button.

Changing Screen Display Resolution

You can change the display resolution, color depth, and refresh frequency (NT only) with the <u>built-in</u> Change Display Res command.

If you use this command with nothing in the parameters edit box, **Stiletto** will present a menu of valid screen resolutions to choose from.   Select one to change and save the new setting in the registry (hold down shift while selecting to avoid saving the new setting).   For Win 95, if you change the color depth or refresh frequency, you will be asked if you want to restart windows for the settings to take effect.

To set a resolution without the menu, specify:

Command: Change Display Res
Parameters: x1 y1 depth freq

where x1 gives the new horizontal pixels,   y1 gives the new vertical pixels, depth gives the new color depth (4, 8, 16, 24), and freq gives the new refresh frequency (NT only). Depth and freq are optional. For example, to change to 1024 x 768:

Command: Change Display Res
Parameters: 1024 768

You can alternate between two settings by the following command format:

Command: Change Display Res
Parameters: x1 y1 x2 y2

When this command is executed, the display resolution is set to x1 x y1 unless it is already that value; in this case it is set to x2 x y2.

Normally, the new settings are saved in the Registry; if you do no want this to happen put the word **nosave** after the settings in the parameter field.

Contacting Me for Questions or Support

Find out about the latest **Stiletto** version at
http://www.inforamp.net/~crs2086/index.htm

You can contact me via e-mail
bswitzer@kagi.com

Or you can write me at

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Demo of Menus and SubMenus

The **Stiletto** bar shown in the bottom middle of the screen demonstrates different ways to set up menus. Press the Exit Demo button when you are finished with the demo.   (Note the button widths have been increased using the Bar Dialog).

To see how the buttons have been configured to display menus, **right**-click on each and **hold the button down** for a second or so.

The button labeled "Simple" displays a simple menu with a separator.   To see how it has been set up, ctrl-left click on the button bar, select the menu contents tab, and select "Simple" from the menu name drop down box.   Click on any entry on the list box to see its detailed set up.

The next button displays a menu with submenus.   To see how it has been set up, ctrl-left click on the button bar, select the menu contents tab, and select "Submenu" from the menu name drop down box. Click on any entry on the list box to see its detailed set up.

The last item on the menu associated with the Submenus button starts the simple menu;   try it and note how launching this menu differs from a submenu.

The last button demonstrates a Folder Contents Menu which, when left-clicked, displays your programs, recent documents, and desktop as three columns.   When middle-clicked (shift-left), it shows all the .bat files under your c:\ directory. It is also assigned as a tray icon.

Right click on the drop down box to see an option menu, including help.

Demo of Menus for Working with Active Tasks

The **Stiletto** bar shown in the bottom middle of the screen demonstrates different ways to set up menus for working with active tasks.   Press the Exit Demo button when you are finished with the demo.   (Note the button widths have been increased using the Bar Dialog).

To see how the buttons have been configured to display menus, **right**-click on each and **hold the button down** for a second or so.

To provide several tasks for the demo, left click on the File Mgr and the NotePad buttons to start these tasks.

The Button labeled "Active" displays a menu of active task for switching.   Click on this button and select either NotePad or File Manager to switch among the tasks.

The button labeled On Top puts the corresponding active window always on top.   Try it with Note Pad.

The button labeled menus presents a set of   **Stiletto** menus which work with active tasks as submenus. You can use the Not On Top list to put NotePad back to Not On Top status.

You can use the Buttons to try other features of menus for active tasks:
   Center active tasks when switched-to by checking the box on the left hand side.
   For Win95, show icons by check the box on the left hand side.
   Show or hide hidden windows using the check boxes at the top of the dialog.
   Type the word **File** into the omit list box and see the effect on the "File Manager" title in lists.   Try **File Manager** and **File*** as well.

Demo of Button Configuration

The **Stiletto** bar shown in the bottom middle of the screen demonstrates different ways to set up buttons.   Press the Exit Demo button when you are finished with the demo.   Note that button widths and heights have been increased using the Bar Dialog.

To see how the buttons have been configured left or right-click on each and **hold the button down** for a second or so.

Moving from left to right, the buttons demonstrate:
Exit Demo button shows standard button with no icon in label.
File Mgr button shows combined icon and text label.
Notepad button shows button with only icon.
Time/date button shows use of special label.
Pa/Ca shows icon from right, button with own color text and face.   This button is also a tray icon.
Calendar button will toggle colors when right-clicked.
Another tray icon has been configured with the Tray Icon button on the Bar Dialog.

Demo of Hot Keys, Screen Corners, Screen Saver, Tap Keys, Context Menu

The **Stiletto** bar shown in the bottom middle of the screen demonstrates screen saver, screen corner, hot key commands, context (program-sensitive) menus and program-specific hot keys.   Press the Exit Demo button when you are finished with the demo.   (Note the button widths have been increased using the Bar Dialog).

To see how the buttons have been configured **left-click** on each and **hold the button down** for a second or so.

Saver Commands

Right click on the Saver Cmds button to see a menu of commands related to screen savers.   First, for the demo, select the Display control panel command to activate your display control applet.   Select the saver tab and set the delay to one minute.

Select the enable screen saver command from the menu.   Now, to start your saver, you can either select the start screen saver command from the menu or by left-clicking the button.   (Note that this command will automatically enable your saver in any event).

Select the disable screen saver command from the menu. Do nothing for more than a minute and note that the screen saver does not start.   Re-enable the saver for more demos under screen corners.

Screen Corner

Left click on the button bar with **Ctrl** held down to activate the configure tabbed dialog and select the Keys/Mouse tab.   Note the screen corner commands in the list box labeled bottom-right, bottom-left, top left.   Click on any of them to see the set up. Note the drop down box labeled delay for screen corner commands at the bottom of the dialog has been set to 500 milliseconds (1/2 second).

Move the mouse cursor to the top left and leave it there for 1/2 second to activate File Manager.

Move the mouse to the top right to start the screen saver.

Move the mouse to the bottom right and leave it there for more than a minute.   The screen saver is temporarily disabled while the mouse is in the corner.

Hot Keys

Alt+Ctrl+Shift+p start Paintbrush or switches to if when active.
Alt+Ctrl+x shows a confirmed window exit Stiletto built-in command.
Alt+Shift+m shows a menu which you can navigate with the arrow keys.   The c key has also been assigned as a menu mnemonic for Change Display Resolution.

Left click on the button bar with **Ctrl** held down to activate the configure tabbed dialog and select the Keys/Mouse tab. The list box in the dialog shows three example hot keys which you can view by clicking.

Caption Hot Keys (Mouse Clicks)

Start notepad using bar.   Right click on minimize button to minimize to the tray of the task bar.   Left

click on the NotePad icon in the task bar to restore.   Right click on the system menu icon to the left of the NotePad caption to roll the window up to the caption.   Right click there again to restore.   Finally, right click anywhere on the caption to close NotePad.

To see how these hot keys were configured, left click on the button bar with Ctrl held down to activate the configure tabbed dialog and select the Keys/Mouse tab. The list box in the dialog shows hot keys for right sys menu, right caption anywhere, and right minimize.   Click on any of these to see the configuration.

Shift+Right Click Menu

This hot key/mouse action brings up the demonstration menu which is also included in the starting bar.

Tap Key and Context Menu

Click the notepad button and then use notepad to read any file.   Tap (press and quickly release) the ctrl key.   A small menu of home, end, and close will appear.   Selecting a menu entry sends a sequence of keys to Notepad which causes the program to scroll text to the top (home), to the bottom (end) or to exit (close).

Use the button to start explorer.   Tap Ctrl again.   Extra commands which apply only to Explorer will appear: these allow you to select the arrangement of files.

Left click on the button bar with **Ctrl** held down to activate the configure tabbed dialog and select the Keys/Mouse tab. The list box in the dialog shows a tap key hot key which Launches Menu **active**.

To see how this menu is configured, look for menu name **active** in menu contents dialog.

Program-Specific HotKey

To see this hot key in action, activate notepad, wordpad (right-click on notepad button), and explorer.

The horizontal-drag hot key is defined for wordpad and notepad only. It opens the save-as dialog.   To see it in action, open a document with either program and perform a very short horizonal mouse drag on the window of either notepad or wordpad.   But if you drag on the explorer window, nothing will happen.

To see the configuration, look at the right-drag key on the key/mouse tab.   Note the target window contents selecting captions of windows for notepad or wordpad.

It is possible to define the same hot key to have different meanings for different target programs.

You can use either context menus, program-specific hot keys, or a combination of both to define your own context-sensitive menus for programs.

Demo of Desktop and Windows Menus

The **Stiletto** bar shown in the bottom middle of the screen demonstrates menus activated by right-clicking the desktop and by right-clicking on a window caption.   Press the Exit Demo button when you are finished with the demo.   (Note the button widths have been increased using the Bar Dialog).

To see how the buttons have been configured **left-click** on each and **hold the button down** for a second or so.

Ctrl-left click on the button bar to see the configuration dialog and select Key/Mouse Setup.   Note the right caption and right desk hot keys which are configured to show menus.

Left click on the NotePad button to start NotePad for the demo.   Right-click on its title bar to see the **Stiletto** menu and try various entries.

Right click on the desktop to see the desk menu.   Right click on the caption of notepad window to see the caption menu.

Demo of Timers and Alarms

The **Stiletto** bar shown in the bottom middle of the screen demonstrates timers and alarms.   Press the Exit Demo button when you are finished with the demo.   (Note the button widths have been increased using the Bar Dialog).

To see how the buttons have been configured **right-click** on each and **hold the button down** for a second or so.

Timers

The five right-most buttons have all been configured to show timers on their faces.   Note that it is not necessary to actually show the timers on faces to use them; this is done for the demo.

Because Show Resources has been checked on the Bar Dialog, you can also see the timers on the flyover help.

The ids of the timers being tested are, from left to right, a, d, z, I, n.   You can see their settings in detail by left clicking any timer button, and selecting view/change timer from the menu.   The view/change timer dialog is also available from the Time Setup dialog.

You can start, stop, or toggle any of the first three timers using the menu accessed by left-clicking a timer button.   Note how the same menu (timer) has been attached to each button. The leftmost timer should be running since it is set to start automatically with **Stiletto**.   Timers will update once every two seconds, as set in the Time Setup dialog.

When you start the timer which starts at 3:00 minutes, it will count down to 0, display a message box, and restart at 1 minute. Stop the timer when you have had enough using the left-click menu.

If you have a Dial-Up networking connection, your can use the fourth button to test timers which start and stop with your modem connection.   Right click on this button to bring up the timers control dialog and change the name of timer i to the name of a dial-up connection on your computer.   Change the path on the dundial and dunhang commands in the left and middle command boxes to refer to your path to the **Stiletto** folder.   Type the name of your connection in the Dundial parameter edit box.   Close the configure dialog and left-click the button to run the **Stiletto** DunDial program (see dundial.txt in the **Stiletto** directory).   The timer will start when your connection is made and stop when you hang up. You can use DunHang to hang up (middle click).

The rightmost timer will start and stop depending on whether Notepad is the foreground window.   Left click the rightmost button to start Notepad.   Note how the timer starts (and the icon appears) whenever Notepad is the active window and how it stops whenever you click on some other window.

Alarms

Ctrl-left click and select the alarm tab to see several sample alarms.   All have been set for 1999; you will need to adjust the time to see the alarms in action.

To see a reminder alarm in action, click on the "This is a Test" alarm and adjust the time to several minutes from now.   Close the alarm and wait for a few minutes.   The message will repeat every five minutes until you delete the alarm.

A similar process with the Notepad alarm shows command launch alarms in action.

Finally, the Clear Timer alarm shows how to clear timers on a daily basis.

This demo has both timer logs and alarm logs activated on the Time Setup dialog; after you have started/stopped several timers and activated alarms, you can inspect the demoalrm.tlo and demoalrm.alo files in the **Stiletto** directory to see their contents.

List of All Demonstrations

Bar Positions

Button Configuration

Menu Setup

Working with Active Tasks

Alarms and Timers

Hot Keys, Screen Corners, Screen Saver, Tap Keys, Context Menu

Desktop and Caption Menus

Active Task Buttons

Sending Keys and Canned Phrases

Read how one user has configured **Stiletto**.

Review guidelines on how to configure **Stiletto**.

Demo of Active Task Buttons

The **Stiletto** bar shown in the bottom middle of the screen demonstrates <u>active task buttons</u>.   Press the Exit Demo button when you are finished with the demo.   (Note the button widths have been increased using the <u>Bar Dialog</u>).

To see how the buttons have been configured **right-click** on each and **hold the button down** for a second or so.

To see the demo in action, click the Notepad and File Manager buttons and notice the new buttons added to the button bar.   Press these buttons to switch between active tasks.   Middle click (shift-left or both buttons at once) to close the task.

Experiment with the active settings on the <u>Buttons</u> dialog.

Check to add active task buttons to the button bar.   Gray check to show the button corresponding to the foreground window as being pressed down.

Select icon type: none, stretch to have **Stiletto** grow/shrink icon to fit button; large/small for a fixed-size but possibly more appealing icon.

Select first button to be used to track active tasks.   Buttons, starting with this one, and up to the highest displayed, will track active tasks.

Check to have text displayed along with icons (text is always displayed for icon setting of none).   Gray check to avoid automatic update of active bar text when caption text changes.

Button/Tray Icon Tab

Purpose

Use the button/tray icon dialog to configure any button or tray icon, to re-arrange buttons on the bar, to copy button configuration from one button to another, to set the number of displayed buttons, to set text and icon position on a button, and to configure active task buttons and no click button execution.

Configuration

The Button/Tray Icon dialog is selected by clicking on the "Button/Tray Icon" tab from the Configuring Stiletto command.

Use the set of buttons in the dialog to configure the **Stiletto** buttons and tray icons.   Left click on a button to configure it.   Right drag and drop to move or copy buttons.   Any button can be configured to be displayed as a tray icon; in addition,   there are a set of 10 buttons at the bottom of the dialog reserved for use as tray icons.

Use the edit box and spin controls to set the number of buttons displayed.   Check "Set to Number Used" to have **Stiletto** set number of visible buttons to highest button which has a command assigned to any mouse click. You can also change the number of displayed buttons by clicking and dragging the right-hand side of the bar (bottom for vertical bars).

Use the edit box and spin box to set the number of rows of buttons (columns for vertical bar).   (Not available for active task buttons).

Use the drop down boxes at the right of the dialog to control the position of icons and text on button labels.   (The above position applies to vertical button bars only).

The dialog also has controls for dealing with Active Task Buttons and No click command execution.

Check to have button use own font as set with Font button.

Select button font; used when Own Font checked (bar font used if unchecked).

Positioning Windows with Stiletto Exec

You can position a window at a specific location or at the center, top, bottom, left, or right half of the screen with

Command   Stiletto Exec
Parameters   pos windowId p
where windowId specifies the window to be positioned.   It is one of:
*   positions current active window
=File Path   positions program run from that "File Path"
Title   positions window with caption "Title"
PartTitle*   positions window with caption starting with "Part Title" (Note asterisk at end)
*PartTitle   positions window with caption end   with "Part Title" (Note asterisk at start)
PartTitle   positions window with caption containing "Part Title" (Note asterisks at start and end)
autorun   positions window of last window matched by autorun menu
activebar   positions window of last window referenced by active bar button

The position is specified by p; p is one of
            t   top half
            b   bottom half
            l   left half
            r   right half
            c   center
            left top wid hei   to position at horizontal position **left**, vertical position **top**, width **wid**,
height **hei**

You can omit width and height to use the program defaults.

For example,
Command: *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   pos autorun 30 100 200 200
used in autorun menu to set position of matched window to 30 100 and size to 200 by 200.

Command: *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   pos Exploring* b
positions an open explorer window in the bottom half of the screen.

To launch a command and set its position, use *sexec:
Command: Notepad.exe
Parameters: <*wait ready<*sexec pos ** 10 50 100 200
waits for Notepad to be opened and then positions the window at horizontal position 10, vertical 50, width 100, height 200.

Enter a list of comma-separated strings;   if auto minimize/hide is active, windows with these captions will be automatically removed from the task bar.   You can specify captions starting with xxx by xxx*, and captions ending with xxx by *xxx,

If checked, alt+mouse click on button closes corresponding program if it is running.

Press to show effect of configuration changes on button bar appearance.

Copies command, parameter, and directory info to Stiletto clipboard; use P button to paste to other command entry controls.

Check to use flat look for button bar.   Gray check for heightened 3d effect for overall bar.

Sets the **maximum** amount of time a tap key (alt, ctrl, shift) can be held down; if the key is held **longer** than this, any corresponding tap key command is not executed.

If checked, **Stiletto** will not attempt to search for exe names corresponding to active tasks (for use in icons for active task buttons and checking to see if a command which is about to be launched is already running)

If checked, **Stiletto** will keep an internal database of commands it launches to use to search for exe names corresponding to active tasks (for use in icons for active task buttons and checking to see if a command which is about to be launched is already running).

Use radio buttons to determine how **Stiletto** searches for exe names corresponding to active tasks (for use in icons for active task buttons and checking to see if a command which is about to be launched is already running).

If checked, **Stiletto** will attempt to use the Registry to search for exe names corresponding to active tasks (for use in icons for active task buttons and checking to see if a command which is about to be launched is already running).

How To

Click on ? for details.

Using Buttons
? Adding or removing a button
? Changing the Commands on a Button
? Changing button color or font.
? Putting Icons on Button Faces
?Putting Time or Date on Button Faces

Bar Layout
? Changing bar color, font, or size.
? Changing bar color, font, or size.
? Changing fixed bar position.
? Changing flyover color, font, contents.
? Moving or copying buttons.
? Making the bar invisible until needed.

Menu Layout
? Adding a new menu.
? Adding an item to a menu.
? Changing a menu item.
? Adding icons or custom colors to a menu.

Alarms
? Running commands at specified times.
? Showing reminder messages at specified times.
? Playing sounds with alarms.

Randomizing Sounds, Wallpaper, Screen saver.
? Randomizing system sounds.
? Randomizing wallpaper.
? Randomizing screen saver.

Working with Hot Keys and Screen Corners.
? Setting a hot key.
? Setting a screen corner command.
? Setting a tap key.
? Changing a key.
? Using a key to paste text.

Add or remove a button

1   Click and drag right hand side of bar to change number of displayed buttons.

OR

1   Hold Ctrl down, left click on button bar.

2   Select Buttons tab.

3   Adjust "number of buttons shown" edit box

4   Preview with Apply button, if desired.

5   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Check "Set to number used" to have **Stiletto** automatically set number of displayed buttons to include highest button with an assigned command.

Move or copy a button

1 Hold Ctrl down, left click on button bar.

2 Select Buttons tab.

3 Right click on button, drag and drop to new position or copied-to button.

4 Release right button and select from resulting menu.

5 Preview with Apply button, if desired.

6 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Add or change button commands

1 Add new button if not already visible on bar.

2 Press and hold button to be changed until config dialog appears.

3 Enter command(s) under any or all of left, middle, right using Browse for file, Capture from running tasks or Start Menu, or drag/drop from Explorer to command entry edit box.

4 Enter flyover help, if desired.

5 Enter button label text, or set icon, or use both.

6 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Shortcut: right drag/drop a file from explorer to a button and select configure left/right/middle.

You can also configure a button by holding ctrl down, left click on button bar, select "Buttons", left-click on button to be changed.

Putting a time or date on button face

1 Press and hold button to be changed until config dialog appears.

2 Select "Time or Date" from "Label" drop down.

3 Select desired time display format (if any) and desired date display format (if any) from drop downs.

4 Preview with Apply button, if desired.

5 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Note: you can also configure a button by holding ctrl down, left click on button bar, select "Buttons", left-click on button to be changed.

Putting a timer on button face

1 Press and hold button to be changed until config dialog appears.

2 Select "Timer" from "Label" drop down.

3 Set <u>timer</u> id of timer to be displayed.

4 Preview with Apply button, if desired.

5 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

To show seconds on timer, Ctr+left click on button bar, select Time Setup tab, check "Show seconds on timers".

You can also configure a button by holding ctrl down, left click on button bar, select "Buttons", left-click on button to be changed.

Showing a menu from a button

1 Press and hold button to be changed until config dialog appears.

2 For any of left, middle, right, set Cmd drop down box to *Show Menu.

3 Right click on corresponding Param edit box and select menu to be shown from "Stiletto Menus".

4 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Note: Once the menu is assigned to a button, you can configure it by alt+click on button.

You can also configure a button by holding ctrl down, left click on button bar, select "Buttons", left-click on button to be changed.

Creating an active task button

Active task buttons track active tasks, allowing you to switch among them with a button click.

1   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Buttons tab.

2   Check "Active Bar" at bottom of dialog.

3   Set "Start At" drop down to number of first button to track active tasks.

4   Set "Number of Buttons Displayed" drop down to number of last button to track active tasks.

5   For text-only label of active task button,   set" Icon" drop down to None.

OR

5   To show icon of active task, select type from "Icon" drop down.   Check "Text Label" for both icon and text on button (% of
     button face devoted to icon is taken from first active task button %).

6   Press "Apply" to preview, if desired.

7   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

You can also configure a button by holding ctrl down, left click on button bar, select "/Buttons", left-click on button to be changed.

Showing icons on button faces

1 Press and hold button to be changed until config dialog appears.

2 Use the drop down box "Icon Source" to select file for icon.   Press "Show Icon" if the desired icon does not appear after you
    select an icon source or type a file name.

3 To display only the icon on the button,

  delete all text from label edit box.

OR

3 To display both text and icon on the button,

    type text into label box,

    and select % of button face to be used for the icon from"Size %".

4 Select "small" or "large" to select fixed-size icon, or "stretch" to stretch icon to fill button face.

5 Preview with Apply button, if desired.

6 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

You can also configure a button by holding ctrl down, left click on button bar, select "/Buttons", left-click on button to be changed.

Changing size, color, text font of a button

1   Press and hold button until config dialog appears.

2   If desired, change size using width and height .

3   If desired, change colors by checking "Own Color" and pressing "Text" or "Face".

4   If desired, change font by checking "Own Font" and pressing "Font".

5   Preview with Apply button, if desired.

6   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

You can also configure a button by holding ctrl down, left click on button bar, select "/Buttons", left-click on button to be changed.

Adding a new menu

1   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Menu Contents tab.

2   Press "Add" at top left beside "Menu Name".

3   Entry new name for menu and press OK.

4   Add entry menu entries.

5   Press OK to accept new menu, Cancel to delete.

Adding an entry to a menu

1   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Menu Contents tab.

2   Create new <u>menu</u> if the menu name does not exist OR select menu name from drop down.

3   Click New Before/After and then enter <u>command</u> using Browse for file, Capture from running tasks or Start Menu, or drag/drop
      from Explorer to command entry edit box.

4   Enter name for menu item under ."Menu   Item Name".

5   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Shortcut: to change a menu which is assigned to clicking a button, click on that button with Alt-key held down.

Shortcut: you can drag and drop a file   to a button configured to a menu to add that file to the menu.

Change an existing menu item

1   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Menu Contents tab.

2   Select menu name from drop down.

3   Click on menu item in list box.

4   Modify command or menu item name.

5   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Shortcut: to change a menu which is assigned to clicking a button, click on that button with Alt-key held down.

Adding a submenu to a menu

1 Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Menu Contents tab.

2 Select menu name from drop down.

3 Press New Before or New After and select "*Start Submenu" from Cmd drop down .

4 Enter submenu name in "Menu Item Name".

6 Press New After and select "*End Submenu" from Cmd Drop down and add after Start Submenu in list.

7 <u>Add</u>   submenu items after Start Submenu.

8 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Shortcut: to change a menu which is assigned to clicking a button, click on that button with Alt-key held down.

Moving or copying a menu item

1   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Menu Contents tab.

2   Select menu name from drop down for menu containing items to be moved/copied.

3   Hold down Ctrl for copy.   Leave up for move.

4   Left click on menu item in list box and drag to new position.

5   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Shortcut: to change a menu which is assigned to clicking a button, click on that button with Alt-key held down.

Deleting an entire menu

1 Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Menu Contents tab.

2 Select menu name from drop down for menu to be removed.

3 Delete each individual menu item by clicking on first and repeatedly pressing Alt-d,   then down arrow.   Or use Delete all
   entries button.

4 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.   The menu name is removed when the dialog closes via
   OK.

Shortcut: to change a menu which is assigned to clicking a button, click on that button with Alt-key held down.

Startup menu

A Startup menu is a set of commands executed by **Stiletto** when it first starts.

1 Create the menu and add items.

2 Hold down ctrl, left click on bar, select "Menu Setup" tab.

3 Set drop down box under "Start Up Menu" to name of created menu.

4 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Note: the Startup menu is not processed if you hold Shift down   when **Stiletto** starts.

Creating a menu from startup menu or desktop shortcuts

1 If desired, create a new menu.

2 Add an item to the menu with command "*Folder Contents Menu" using Command drop down.

3 For desktop icons, set the Parameters edit box for this command to "Desktop".

OR

3 For programs submenu of start menu, set Parameters edit box to "Programs ProgName", where ProgName is the name of the submenu on the Start Menu (eg "Accessories").

OR

3 For most recently accessed documents, set Parameters edit box to "Recent".

4 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

To combine this command with others on the same menu, you may want to make the *Folder Content Menu command the single entry on a submenu.

For more info, see details.

Showing icons on menus and changing menu colors

1   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Menu Setup tab.

2   To show icons on menus, check "Include icons on menus".

3   To change menu color, check "Own" under "Color" and set colors with "Text" and "Background" buttons.

4   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Click on the following graphic of the command entry controls for info.
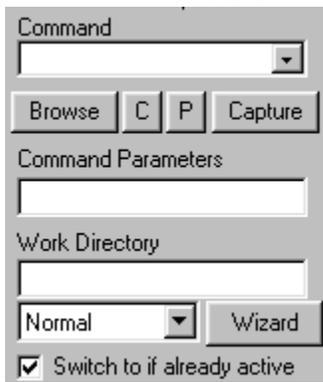
Command

[▼]

[Browse] [C] [P] [Capture]

Command Parameters

[   ]

Work Directory

[   ]

[Normal   ▼] [Wizard]

☑ Switch to if already active

For more info, see <u>details</u>.

Using a standard bar position

1 Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Bar tab.

2 Click on desired position button.

3 Preview with Apply button, if desired (not for caption positions).

4 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Using a floating bar position

1   Click and drag near left hand side of bar.

OR

1   Assign <u>builtin</u> *Position Stiletto command to any <u>button</u>.

2   Click on that button and drag Stiletto to new position.

Changing bar size, color, font

1 Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Bar tab.

2 Make sure "Use Windows Button Colors" is unchecked for color changes.

3 Change height and width with Height %, Width %.

4 Change colors and fonts with buttons under "Bar".

5 Preview with Apply button, if desired.

6 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Adding a second button bar

1 In your **Stiletto** directory,   copy file blankini.def to stilnew.ini (or any other .ini file name).

2 Create a command on a button or menu with Command Name stiletto.exe and Parameters stilnew.ini.

3 Execute this new command.

4 Configure the new bar as desired.

5 Add the new bar command to your Start Up group or **Stiletto** <u>startup menu</u>.

Changing flyover (tool tip) color, font, contents

1 Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Bar tab.

2 Make sure "Show Flyover Help" is greater than 0.

3 Change colors and fonts with buttons under "Flyover".

4 Change contents with "Show Resources on Flyover Help"

5 Preview   by pressing Apply button and moving mouse cursor over bar, if desired.

6 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Making bar invisible until accessed

1   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Bar tab.

2   Select "Any" from drop down "Show Stiletto when mouse bumps screen edge".

3   Check "Hide bar after each command".

4   If desired, set "Delay for autohide" drop down.

5   If desired, test by pressing Apply, pushing any button command, and bumping screen edge nearest invisible bar to make bar re-appear.

6   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Registering Stiletto

1 Pay for registration code.

2 Enter registration code.

Obtaining a registration code

1   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Info tab.

2   Press Registration Info.

3   To pay by credit card online through the internet
    Select the Online Payment button on the register dialog
    or use the link on the **Stiletto** home page:

        http://www.inforamp.net/~crs2086/index.htm
    or go directly to:
        http://order.kagi.com/?BW&S

OR

3   To pay with credit card by e-mail or fax:
    Press "Credit Card Payment" (runs program register.exe)
    Follow directions to e-mail or fax information to Kagi.

OR

3   To pay via phone:
    Call Kagi in USA at. +1 (510) 658-5244.
    There is a $5.00 handling fee and you pay for the call.

OR

3   To pay by cheque or money order through regular mail:
    Mail cheque for US$22 or Cdn$28 to me.
    204 Duplex Avenue
    Toronto, Ont, Canada
    M5P 2B2

Entering a registration code

1 Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Info tab.

2 Press "Registration Info".

3 Enter name in Registration Name edit box.

4 Enter Registration code.

5 Press "Complete Registration" button.

Randomizing your system sounds

1 Create a directory containing sounds (.wav files) you want to randomize.

2 Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Sound tab.

3 Double click on sound name in list box that you want to randomize.

4 "Browse" for and select *any* starting sound file in directory created in step 1.

5 Set "How to Change Sound" and "Mins between changes".

6 Press "Replace".

7 Repeat 3-6 for any other sounds.

8 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Randomizing your wallpaper

1   Create a directory containing paper (.bmp/.jpg) files you want to randomize.

2   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Paper/Saver tab.

3   "Browse" for and select *any* starting paper file in directory created in step 1.

4   Set "How to Change Paper" and "Mins between changes".

5   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Randomizing your screen saver

1   Create a directory containing screen saver (.scr) files you want to randomize.

2   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Paper/Saver tab.

3   "Browse" for and select *any* starting screen saver file in directory created in step 1.

4   Set "How to Change Saver" and "Mins between changes".

5   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Running a command at a specified time

1 Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Alarm Contents tab.

2 Press New and set alarm time and date with "+" and "-" buttons.

3 If you want command to run repeatedly, set Interval drop down.

4 Enter <u>command</u>.

5 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Showing a reminder message at a specified time

1 Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Alarm Contents tab.

2 Press New and then set reminder time and date with "+" and "-" buttons.

3 If you want reminder to appear repeatedly, set   Interval drop down.

4 Set command to *Message   using drop-down.

5 Enter reminder message text in "Work Directory/Alarm Message" edit box.

6 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Playing sounds with alarms or reminder messages

1 Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Time Setup tab.

2 Check one or both of "Play Sound for Alarms Cmd" and "Play Sound for Alarm Message Box".

3 Set <u>Alarm Sound</u> using Sound tab.   Set sound name to * for computer beep.

4 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Creating a hot key or mouse action command

1   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Keys/Mouse tab.

2   Press New and select desired key from "Hot Key/Mouse Action" drop down.

3   Set command.and check alt, win, ctrl, shift, if desired.

4   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Running command when mouse moved to screen corner

1 Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Keys/Mouse tab.

2 Press new and select desired screen corner from   "Hot Key/Mouse Action" drop down.

3 Set command.

4. If desired, set screen corner delay using drop down at bottom of dialog.

5 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Running command when alt, ctrl, caps lock, win, or shift tapped

1   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Keys/Mouse tab.

2   Press New   and select desired tap key from "Hot Key/ Mouse Action " drop down.

3   Set <u>command</u>.

4   If desired, set max tap key time using drop down at bottom of dialog.

5   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Changing a hot key/mouse action command

1   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Keys/Mouse tab.

2   Click on item to be changed in list box.

3   Set <u>command</u> or new key.

4   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Creating a global hot key to paste text to any window accepting ctrl-v for paste

1   Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Keys/Mouse tab.

2   Click New and select desired key from "Hot Key/Screen Corner" drop down.

3   Set <u>command</u> to *Stiletto Exec" using drop down.

4   Set parameters field to clip text<*wait 0<*keys ^v   where "text" is characters to be pasted.

OR

4   Set parameters field to clipfile path<*wait 0<*keys ^v   where "path" is file containing characters to be pasted.

5   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Note : you can use <u>*send</u> instead of clip.

Benefits of registration

1 You will be able to use jpeg files as wallpaper.

2 The splash screen is no longer shown.

3 You will avoid nag screens which appear at the end of the trial period.

4 You   will be doing your share to help create the information economy of the future.

Adding a tiny command line window

The tiny command window allows you to type commands directly and takes very little screen space.

1   Add <u>built-in</u> command *Tiny Run Box to <u>button</u> or <u>menu</u>.

2   Execute this command.

3   Drag resulting window to desired screen position using caption.

4   Set window size using border.

5   To remove caption, right click on window (not caption) and uncheck "Show Caption".   Set other options as desired.

6   Put *Tiny Run Box command in <u>startup menu</u>, to have window available as soon as **Stiletto** starts.

See <u>details</u> for more info.

Opening a menu by clicking the desktop

1 Create <u>menu</u> if it does not exist.

2 Hold Ctrl down, left click button bar, select Menu Setup tab.

3 Under "Desktop Menu", use top drop down to select right mouse, middle mouse, or right mouse only in middle 2/3 of desktop.

4 Under "Desktop Menu", use bottom drop down to select menu name.

5 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

See <u>details</u> for more info.

Closing windows quickly by clicking caption

1   Hold Ctrl down, left click button bar, select Special tab.

2   Beside "Click Caption to Close", select desired portion of caption.   For first time, select "Anywhere".

3   To use right click, check "Right Click Caption Closes".   Leave unchecked to use middle.

4   Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Creating tray icons to run commands

1 Hold Ctrl down, left click button bar, select Buttons tab.

2 Press "Tray Icon" button (or base tray icon an any button bar button, visible or not).

3 Check "Tray Icon" in upper left.

4 Configure button to run desired <u>commands</u> or <u>menus</u> and to show desired <u>icon</u> for the tray icon.

5 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

You can create multiple tray icons by repeating above steps.

Clears all fields on button.

Retracts last configuration change.   Enabled after OK button pressed on configuration dialog.

Undoing Configuration Changes

Stiletto lets you undo the last set of configuration changes you made using the "Undo" button on the <u>Info</u> dialog.

This button will be enabled when an undo configuration file is created and disabled when the undo configuration file is used.   The undo file is created when the OK button is pressed from any configuration tab.   The undo file will retract all changes made since the OK button was previously pressed on the config dialog.

Stiletto also keeps a backup file of your configuration file; this backup is created and changed each time you press OK.   The backup file name is config.bki where "config" is the name of the backed up config file (eg stiletto).

Check to install a shortcut to **Stiletto** in your Accessories sub-menu.

Check to install a shortcut to **Stiletto** in your Start Menu.

Check to install a shortcut to **Stiletto** in your Programs Menu.

Check to install a shortcut to **Stiletto** in your Start Up Group.

Removes all shortcuts to **Stiletto.**

Creating shortcuts for Stiletto on Start Menu

1 Hold Ctrl down, left click button bar, select Info tab.

2 Check any of Startup, Start Menu, Accessories, or Programs to select shortcut location.

Unsaved Information Warning

Information you have entered in data entry controls at right of dialog has not been saved in the list box.
Choose one of the following:

Ignore and Exit   To discard information and exit this config tab
Add and Exit   To add information and exit this config tab
Replace and Exit   To replace current selection and exit config tab
Cancel   To return to this config tab for further work with unsaved info

Check to make **Stiletto** invisible if a L Cap, M Cap, or R Cap caption position is selected and no window is active; uncheck to have **Stiletto** move to the position set by the Bar dialog or the last *Position Stiletto command if there is no active window or the active window caption is too small.

Check to have **Stiletto** choose a random directory from the parent directory of the wallpaper file's directory before automatically changing the wallpaper.

Test Driving the Default Button Bar

The default button bar should be shown in the upper left of your screen.   You may also have changed the bar configuration with the initial configuration wizard, but this test drive still covers important information.

Move your mouse over the bar without clicking.   A small flyover help window will appear to show you which commands have been associated with each button.   There are three commands per button: left mouse-click, right-click, and middle-click (both buttons at once or shift-left if you have a two-button mouse).

Notice that left clicking on the leftmost button will activate the configuration wizard and right clicking shows **Stiletto** help (which you are viewing now).

Now try left clicking the button marked Edit.   Notepad should start.   Right click on the same button and System Editor will start.   Close both programs.

Left click on the button marked menu.   A menu of commands will appear.   At the top are four submenus for working with your active tasks: select an entry from the appropriate submenu to switch to, put always on-top, take off on-top, or close any program currently running on your system.

For Win95, right click on the menu button to directly access your Programs Start menu items.

The initial bar displays a menu if you click down and hold the right mouse button.   Click here for more information about this menu and the other hot keys that the initial configuration dialog can create.

The default bar also puts a tray icon with the **Stiletto** icon on your task bar.   Right click the icon to hide all your desktop windows.   Right click again to show them.   Left click to exit Windows (you will be asked to confirm).

If you would like to start using the full configuration dialog, here is some more help on using it to configure the default bar to suit your tastes:

> Changing the tray icon
> Changing button label/icon
> Changing bar look
> Changing bar position
> Adding a new button

If checked, middle clicking a window sends it to the back.   You can also use Alt+Shift+Left if you have no middle mouse button.

If "Use Window Colors" unchecked, sets highlight color for bar buttons.

If "Use Window Colors" unchecked, sets shadow color for bar buttons.

If checked, **Stiletto** will display menus to left of mouse pointer if there is room; if unchecked, menu display will depend on which half of the screen the mouse pointer is in.

Omitting Icons Or Text from some Menus

You can omit icons or text from individual menus when you have enabled icons for menus using the Menu Setup dialog.

To omit icons, insert a command at the start of the menu with the command edit box set to
>   *No Menu Icons

This command must be the first in the menu.   The menu item name can be anything.

To omit text, insert a command at the start of the menu with the command edit box set to
>   *No Menu Text

This command must be the first in the menu.   The menu item name can be anything.   You can limit text to the first **n** characters by using this command with **n** in the parameters edit box.

You can also omit icons from Folder Contents Menu commands (which are not embedded in other menus) by putting **NoIcons** anywhere in the work directory edit box.

Check to have chimes ring while a screen saver is running

Check to have any running alarm stop running screen saver before the alarm executes.

System Resources Window

By executing the built-in Show System Resources command, you create a small window which shows GDI/user, memory, battery status, and free disk space and which can be updated periodically by **Stiletto**.

After you first start the Show System Resources, drag the window to desired position and resize it to desired dimensions.   **Stiletto** will remember the location and width the next time the system resources command is started.

If you want **Stiletto** to periodically refresh the values, use the command parameters box to specify a number between 1 and 30;   **Stiletto** will continually update the display after that number of seconds.

Alternatively, you can specify that **Stiletto** automatically close the resource windows after n seconds by putting **-n** in the command parameters box; eg put -3 to close after 3 seconds.

You can further configure the window by right-clicking on the edit box (not the caption).   You can then:
   specify that the window should/should not be always on top
   specify whether or not the caption should be shown
   specify which of GDI/User, memory, battery, and free disk should be shown
   specify whether the resource text would appear on separate lines or on one line

Put the command on the **Stiletto** start menu if you want the resources window to appear when **Stiletto** starts.

If checked, alarm messages will be shown on top of the active window; if unchecked, they will not take the keyboard focus away from the active window when they are shown.   If gray-checked, messages will be shown "always on top".

Press to set font used for menus when "Own" checked.

Press to reset menu font to Windows default; if disabled, font is already set to default.

Position **Stiletto** in the Task Bar.   Set the Task Bar to no autohide before setting this position (reset to autohide after setting the position, if desired).   In rare circumstances, **Stiletto** may disappear for hidden taskbars; remove autohide then reset it to correct.

Position **Stiletto** in the Task Bar and remove the Start Button. Set the Task Bar to no autohide before setting this position (reset to autohide after setting the position, if desired). In rare circumstances, **Stiletto** may disappear for hidden taskbars; remove autohide then reset it to correct.

Battery Status Display

For portable computers, you can display the status of the battery on a button or in the resources windows.

The display consists of these three fields:

  percent of battery power remaining (255% means no information available)

  character **+** if battery charging, **-** if discharging, **?** if unknown charging status

  AC if ac connected, **DC** if battery power being used; **??** if unknown.

Special Configuration Options

Purpose

This dialog configures many options related to the way you interact with Windows.

Configuration

The Special GUI dialog is selected by clicking on the "Special GUI" tab from the Configuring Stiletto command.

For information on any control on the dialog, click the ? in the upper right and then click again over the control you are interested in.

There are check boxes for controlling Caps Lock and Scroll Lock keys.

There is a check box to specify that documents launched by **Stiletto** should be added to the Win95/NT4 recent documents list.

You can indicate that **Stiletto** should show more of windows which it activates and which are mainly off the screen.

You can indicate that windows should be centered when switched-to from the active window list or the active task buttons.

You can automatically restore saved desktop icons positions when the screen resolution changes; however, checking this box can lead to Explorer aborts with some programs which change resolution and then display a lot of information (eg those that play movies).

You can specify that alt-clicking on a button closes the corresponding program, if that program is running.

You can specify that **Stiletto** automatically track text pasted to clipboards.

You can specify that **Stiletto** should act as a Win 4 App Bar and reserve a strip of screen space like the Windows task bar.

You can specify that right-clicking the title bar closes the corresponding window: however, this setting is intended for older configuration compatibility: use hot keys captions and window under mouse for new configurations.

You can specify that **Stiletto** should disable the screen saver while a RAS connection is active.

You can specify that **Stiletto** should enlarge the file list windows use in file open and save dialogs (only works for programs that use standard Windows dialogs).

You can specify whether all windows from all virtual desktops are shown on the task bar and whether or not **Stiletto** should activate an entire virtual desktop when one of its windows is activated.   You can specify whether all commands on a saved virtual desktop should be relaunched each time you activate the desktop.

You can use the middle mouse button and mouse movement to <u>scroll windows</u>.

You can indicate that **Stiletto** should pan (move) windows into view when the mouse is held over them at the screen edge;   you can set the speed of panning by setting the step size in pixels.

You can ask **Stiletto** to press buttons, select combo box items, etc., if the mouse is stopped over the button for a specified <u>time</u>.

You can indicate that **Stiletto** should activate windows when the mouse passes over them and set a delay in milliseconds for how long the mouse has to be over the window for it to be activated.   You can further specify that the active window should only be changed if the mouse is over a caption.

You can indicate that **Stiletto** should show window size and <u>position</u> whenever any window is moved or sized.

You can select a mouse plus modifier key to size any window. To use, click on the window with the mouse/key combination and drag to resize.   If you move the mouse too quickly, resizing may stop: in this case release the mouse key and continue moving to size.   Click again to stop the sizing.

You can select a mouse plus modifier key combination to be used to drag any window to a new position. If you select plain right, then clicking and moving will move the window and clicking without moving will activate normal right mouse functions.   Also, plain right will not move windows where right mouse dragging has a meaning (eg Explorer windows).

If checked, **Stiletto** will take extra steps to make itself invisible when a screensaver is running; note, however, that this may cause freezes with Energy-Saving monitors.

Check to scroll only if mouse down; gray-check to scroll after middle mouse up until left mouse clicked. Hold down middle mouse and move in desired direction to start scroll.   For ordinary check, merely holding the mouse button down will maintain scrolling.   For gray-check, scrolling will be suspend when mouse stops moving except if mouse is near window edge.   To scroll pages (instead of single lines), follow the same process but hold down the right or left mouse button as well as the middle mouse button.   To quickly move to the start or end of the file, hold the Alt key down and move the mouse in the desired direction.   Only works with applications that use standard windows scroll bars.

Using the Middle Mouse Button with Stiletto

If you have three button mouse, you may want to use the middle mouse button as follows:

To send double left clicks, set the **middle anywhere** hot <u>key</u>   to this <u>command</u>:
Command: *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   mouse left double

You could also attach commands or   <u>menus</u> to **middle anywhere** or **middle hold** hot <u>key</u>;   see the Window <u>Menu</u> in the starting button for an example.

You can set further hot keys with the middle mouse by using a modifier key like Ctrl.

In addition to the hot key, you may also want to use it either for scrolling or for moving a window by setting the option on the <u>special</u> config tab.

Check to automatically restore relative positions of desktop icons, as saved by Built-In Save Desktop Icon Positions command, whenever screen resolution changes.

Saving and Restoring Desktop Icon Positions

For NT 4/Win 95, use the Built-in commands *Save Desktop Icon Positions and *Restore Icon Desktop Positions to save/restore the relative positions of desktop icons and to align icons according to a grid. Assign the commands to a button or menu, and execute them to save/restore your desktop icons positions.

Or you can save and restore icon positions directly using buttons on the info configuration dialog.

Normally, you'd only execute the save command after changing or adding a desktop icon.   You can put the command in your start-up menu to automatically execute it each time **Stiletto** starts if you frequently change your desktop icons.

Positions are stored as numbers which are independent of screen resolution.   If you save positions under one resolution and restore under another, the relative positions of icons on your physical screen will not change.

You can align icons to a grid before saving   by putting **grid n1 n2** in the parameters box of the *Save Desktop Icon commands, where n1 is horizontal grid spacing and n2 is vertical grid spacing.   The top left corners of icons are moved to the nearest grid point.   For example:

Command: *Save Desktop Icon Positions

Parameter   grid 30 20

aligns icons so that horizontal pixel position is a multiple of 30 and vertical is a multiple of 20.

You can specify the name of the file used to save/restore the icons by putting the file name in the Parameters edit box (after the grid numbers, if you are using them).   Do not specify a path; all files must be in the **Stiletto** folder.   Use the extension .**iconpos**.   This allows many different configurations to be kept.

You can check an option on the special config tab to have **Stiletto** automatically restore desktop icon positions whenever the screen resolution changes, but this should be used with caution as it can lead to system instabilities with some programs that quickly change screen resolution (eg games).

Specify the number of rows of buttons (columns for vertical bar).   Not available if there are active task buttons.

Sets the color for the border around the button bar.

Suspending Alarms

You can suspend ringing of alarms by executing the following command (eg though a button or menu item):

Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter: alarms off

To resume alarm ringing, use

Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter: alarms on

To reverse the status, ie suspend alarm ringing if it is active, or resume alarm ringing if it is suspended, use

Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter: alarms toggle

To prompt for the change in alarm status, use:

Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter: alarms ?

When alarm ringing is resumed, alarms which would have rung when alarm ringing was suspended are rung or discarded according to the setting of "Ring Missed Alarms" on the Time Setup configuration dialog.

Specify the screen position for windows generated by alarm reminder messages.

Using the Clipboard Contents as the Command Parameter

You can use the contents of the clipboard in the command parameter field as follows:

Use the <u>advanced</u> option to set the clipboard character to c, where c is any non-alphanumeric character. Then put the character c in the parameters edit box of the <u>command entry controls</u>.

Example:

ClipboardChar=~

Then attach the following to a button:

Command: c:\yourpath\notepad.exe
Parameter: ~

launches Notepad to edit the file name contained as text on the clipboard.

Command: c:\yourpath\netscape.exe
Parameter: ~

launches Netscape.exe to view the URL stored as text on the clipboard.

Sets the position of icons on button labels.   Above applies to vertical bars only.

Sets the justification of text on button labels.

Check to allow any key as hot key; uncheck to force at least two of alt, ctrl, and shift to be included.

Virtual Desktops

Purpose

Use virtual desktops if you run many programs at the same time and want to reduce desktop clutter. A virtual desktop is a collection of windows which you show and switch-to as a group.   Only windows on the active virtual desktop are visible.

Normally, when you shutdown **Stiletto**, all desktops are lost.   But if you use the saved desktop feature, **Stiletto** will remember all the programs which make up the current desktop and you can re-launch that desktop by its assigned name later.

Configuration

You define and switch-to a virtual desktop in two ways: by activating the built-in command *Virtual Desktop or through a menu that you access by Ctrl+right-clicking anywhere on the **Stiletto** button bar.

Use the menu to switch desktops, create new desktops, lock/unlock windows on desktops, move windows between desktops, close and rename desktops, and create saved desktops.   Click here for an explanation of the menu contents.

In addition to the menu, you can also use the *Virtual Desktop command to work with desktops, by associating this command with a button, menu item, hot key, and so on.   Use the parameter field as follows:

The command
Command   *Virtual Desktop
Parameter: *arrange
shows all nine potential desktops and allows you to drag/drop windows among desktops, create/delete desktops, and lock/unlock windows.   You can access a control menu by right clicking. The active desktop name is shown in bold; the active (foreground) window is also shown in bold.   You can also double click on the list of windows in a desktop to close the *arrange dialog and switch to that desktop or double click on the name of a desktop to switch desktops without closing the *arrange window. If you work with fewer than nine desktops, you can change the arrange dialog's height (but not its width).

To switch to a virtual desktop named **mydesk** from a button or menu entry,   include the desktop name with the *Virtual Desktop command:
Command   *Virtual Desktop
Parameter: mydesk
If mydesk is running, it is activated.   If mydesk is a saved desktop and it is not running, it will be launched.   If mydesk is not a saved desktop and is not running, a new desktop called mydesk is created.

You can also specify the desktop by number;   eg to switch to the third desktop use:
Command   *Virtual Desktop
Parameter: 3

You can also use the following entries in the parameters edit box of a *Virtual Desktop command:
*new   creates a new desktop called desk n
*new xxx   creates a new desktop called xxx
*clear   closes all windows on the current desktop

*rerun	closes all windows and restarts the desktop (if it is saved)
*next	switch to next desktop
*prev	switch to previous desktop
*show	shows the See All/Copy/Move menu
*switch	shows the See All/Switch To menu
*arrange	drag/drop windows between desktops, create/delete desktops, rename
*init n	create n empty desktops called desk i

You can put the keyword **icon** after *switch or *show to include icons on the shown menu.   You can put a number n after *switch to limit text characters to n characters.   You can put the keyword **mne** to have **Stiletto** generate mnemonic characters.   For example

Command   *Virtual Desktop

Parameter: *switch icon 8 mne

shows the *switch menu with icons and menu mnemonics and maximum menu name length of 8 characters.

Further Information

You can have up to 9 active desktops.

You cannot switch desktops while the configuration tabbed dialog is open.

If you activate a window which is on a hidden desktop (eg via tray icon), **Stiletto** can be configured to show and switch to the hidden desktop.   If you want this feature, check "Show Virtual Desktop if any of its windows is activated" on <u>Special</u> dialog.

You can show the name of the current desktop as a button <u>label</u>.

Normally, **Stiletto** only shows windows from the current virtual desktop on the taskbar.   If you prefer, you can arrange to show all windows on the taskbar and use the taskbar to switch among desktops by checking the "Show all windows from virtual desktops on task bar" on the <u>special</u> configuration dialog.

It is possible to show a different **Stiletto** bar for each desktop.   Create new <u>bars</u> and start them with the desktop you want them to be associated with.   Note that your main bar (the one started first) is visible on all desktops. Or, instead of using several bars, you could use the copy <u>buttons</u> command to make different buttons of your main bar visible for each virtual desktop.

The *init entry in the parameter edit box is often used on a <u>startup</u> script to create empty desktops.   If you have other programs starting at the same time as **Stiletto**, you may need to put a *wait before this command to let these other programs get started and stabilized.

Be careful when using multiple button bars with virtual desktops: all desktop switching and virtual desktop configuration must be done from the same bar.

You can change to specific wallpaper, play a special sound, hide/show desktop icons or the task bar, copy buttons, and so on, for saved desktops by checking the "Relaunch programs in saved desktops" checkbox on the <u>special</u> configuration dialog.   If this box is checked, each time you switch to a virtual desktop which is already running, **Stiletto** will scan all commands on the desktop and take action based on   the "switch to if active" checkbox of each command:

    if unchecked, then the command is always re-executed

if checked then the standard processing applies: built-in commands are always executed and programs are executed only if they are not already running

if grey-checked, then the command is only executed the first time the desktop is launched.

So, for example, if you included a *change wallpaper <u>builtin</u> command in the saved desktop with "switch to if active" unchecked, then **Stiletto** would execute the command and change the wallpaper each time you activated the desktop.   Other commands on the desktop should have switch-to if checked or grey-checked.

When saved desktops are launched, any ifmenu and <u>jumpmenu</u> commands are processed.

You can define a command which will display a menu which depends on the currently active virtual desktop:

Command   *Show Menu

Parameter   *desk

will display the menu with the same name as the currently active virtual desktop (no @ at start).

Saved virtual desktops are actually menus of programs which **Stiletto** launches as a group.   If you want to change the contents of an existing saved desktop, you will use the menu configuration <u>commands</u>. **Stiletto** adds an at-sign (@) to the start of the menu name of a saved desktop.

Program-Specific Hot Keys

<u>Demo</u>

Purpose

You can define hot <u>keys</u> which function depending on whether or not windows you specify are active. This allows you to define hotkeys to have different actions depending on the active window.

Configuration

To define a hot key which only functions for specified programs, define a hot key as usual, but use the Target Window edit box on the hot key configuration tab to enter the list of windows for the hot key. Enter one or more window captions, separated by commas. Enter xxx* for captions starting with xxx, *yyy for captions ending in yyy, and captions containing zzz anywhere by *zzz*. Or you can enter =exename to select all windows shown by the program with file name exename (you must only enter the file name: not the path and not the .exe extension).

To define a hot key which functions for all but a specified list of programs, put a ~ at the start of the Target Window edit box and then list the windows for which the hot key is to be ignored.

For example, the following command definition sends the key sequence Alt-F S Alt-F4 to NotePad and Explorer only (this sequence saves the active file and then exits):

Command: * Keys
Parameter: "%fs%{f4}"
Target Window   =Notepad,Exploring*

You can define the same hot key several times if you want to use the same command for several programs or you can define the same hot key to mean different things in different programs.

You can define a hot key to have specific meaning for certain programs and other meanings for other programs by defining the hot key multiple times with different Commands and Target Window entries.

When you press a key which is a hot key, **Stiletto** uses the following searches to select from the possibilities:

First, search to see if there are any hot keys defined solely for the currently active window. If so use them.

If there are no hot keys specifically for this window, but there are hot keys for all windows or all but certain windows (and the active window is not excluded), execute them.

If the only hot keys which are defined are specific to other programs, then send the raw input key to the currently active program.

Send Mouse Clicks to the Active Window

The *mouse command can be used to send a sequence of mouse moves and clicks to the active window.

You can also send single mouse clicks to the active window with a command of this form

Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   mouse xxx
where xxx is left, middle, or right.

You can send double mouse clicks to the active window with a command of this form
Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   mouse xxx double
where xxx is left, middle, or right.

For example
Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   mouse right
will bring up the right (context) menu; this is useful, for example, in a **Stiletto** window (context) menu which you have attached to right-clicking.

For example
Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   mouse left double
sends a left double click to the underlying window.   Attach it to a mouse middle click hot key if you want to simulate left double click by middle clicking.

For single mouse clicks, you can specify the screen coordinates to which the mouse click is sent as two numbers at the end of the Parameters.

You can move the mouse to screen coordinates x y with the command:
Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   mouse x y
In the above, the screen coordinates are relative to the top left corner of the screen.   You can instead move the mouse to coordinates **r**elative to the top left corner of the active window by adding **r** to the end of the parameters edit box:
Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   mouse x y r

Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   mouse stiletto

positions the mouse cursor on the bar and readies the bar to receive keystrokes.   You can put a number n after stiletto to move to the nth button.

Set the horizontal offset for the menu from the mouse cursor; use to pre-position the cursor over a part of the menu.

Set the vertical offset for the menu from the mouse cursor; use to pre-position the cursor over a part of the menu.

Program-Specific Menu Contents

You can specify that portions of a menu should only appear if specified window or program is active by using the *Start Context Menu and *End Context Menu built-in commands.

These commands are useful, for example, to set up menu entries to send keys in a **Stiletto** context (window) menu or hot key which depends on the active window under the mouse.   Or they could be used on a button bar attached to active window for the same purpose.

You can create menus which include several different *Start Context Menu sequences so that different parts of the menu appear for each of the selected programs.

To create a program-specific portion of a menu, you insert a *Start Context Menu command into the menu.   In the parameters edit box, put a list of window captions and exe file names.   Use *xxx for captions ending in xxx, yyy* for captions starting with yyy, and =exename for all windows from the program with .exe file exename (no path).   Follow this command by the program-specific menu entries. End with the *End Context Menu command.

The following illustrates a set of menu entries to send control-I (view images) and Ctrl-arrow-left (go back) only if Netscape Navigator (netscape.exe) is active.

Menu Item Name: Netscape only
Command   *Start Context Menu
Parameter   =netscape

Menu Item Name: Images
Command   * Keys
Parameter   ^i

Menu Item Name: Back
Command   *Keys
Parameter   %{al}

Menu Item Name: End
Command   *End Context Menu
Parameter

You cannot use these commands in menus attached to clicking on the desktop.

Enter captions of windows where **Stiletto** middle scrolling is to be disabled.   Separate them by commas.   Use *xxx to match all windows ending in xxx, eg *Internet Explorer for MS IE.   Use yyy* to match all windows starting in yyy,   Use *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere*.   Use =progname, (no path, no .exe.) to specify windows from the program with exe file name progname.exe.

You chord two mouse keys by pressing and releasing them at the same time.   Some mice have problems if you press or release keys too closely together leading to strange mouse behaviour: press and release mouse keys separately to clear if this happens.

en	Enter key
sp	Space
qu	double quote
qn	question mark
gt	greater than sign >
lt	less than sign <
ta	Tab
es	Escape
au	Up arrow
ad	Down arrow
al	Left Arrow
ar	Right Arrow
in	Insert Key
de	Delete Key
ba	Backspace Key
ho	Home Key
ed	End Key
pu	Page Up
pd	Page Down
p+	Numeric Pad +
p-	Numeric Pad -
p*	Numeric Pad *
p/	Numeric Pad /
ds	date in Windows short format
dl	date in Windows long format
ti	time in Windows format
fn	Function Key "n" (eg f1 for function key 1; do not actually use the letter n)

Show/hide the target program to which the hotkey applies (if not all, entered as *program-filename in work directory box)

Displaying a Menu Offset from the Mouse Cursor or Centered

To help position the menu near a most-used entry, you can specify a menu offset in the *Show Menu
<u>built-in</u>
 command.   The format is:
Command   *Show Menu
Parameter   MenuName *x y
where x and y are the offsets, in screen pixels.   The numbers x and y can be positive or negative.

To position the menu at an absolute screen position, use
Command   *Show Menu
Parameter   MenuName *a x y
where x and y are the position, in screen pixels. Note letter a after the asterisk.

You can also center the menu in on the screen with
Command   *Show Menu
Parameter   MenuName *center

Note the asterisk before the word center.

You can also center the menu under the mouse
Command   *Show Menu
Parameter   MenuName *under

Note the asterisk before the word under.

Changing a Label and an Icon on the Default Bar

Here is how to change the icon on the files button on the default bar.   (NT 3.51 users: please also look here).

While holding down the Ctrl key, left mouse click anywhere on the **Stiletto** button bar.   This will activate the **Stiletto** configuration tabbed dialog.

Click on the tab "Buttons".   A dialog showing all potential **Stiletto** buttons will appear.   Visible buttons are larger than hidden ones.

Since we want to change the files button, click on the button labeled "files".   The button configuration dialog appears.   It has controls for changing the button label and look along the top, controls for icons down the left, and three sets of controls for entering the command to be run for each of left, middle, and right mouse clicks.

Suppose we want to change the label to "docs".   To do so, overtype "files" in the Label edit box with "docs".   Press apply to see the effect.

You may want to eliminate the text label entirely.   Just delete all the characters in the edit box.

To change the icon to that used by File Manager, the middle command, use the drop down box under "Icon source" to select Middle Icon.   Press Show Icon at the bottom of the dialog if the File Manager icon does not immediately appear.   Press Apply to see the effect on the button.

Press OK if you like the new label and icon   Press cancel to go back to the original ones.

After selecting OK or cancel from the button configuration dialog, press OK to exit from the tabbed configuration dialog.

Changing the Look of the Default Bar

While holding down the Ctrl key, left mouse click anywhere on the **Stiletto** button bar.   This will activate the **Stiletto** configuration tabbed dialog.

Click on the tab "Bar".

First, try experimenting with the "flat look" check box on the left side of the bar.   Check and uncheck, pressing Apply to see effect.   Move your mouse over the bar after trying a change.   Pick your preferred look.

Perhaps you would prefer a different color for the bar.   Make sure "Use Windows button colors" check box is unchecked.   Then press the Bkg Color button under Bar at the right of the dialog.   Choose a color or create a custom color.   Press Apply   to see effect.   Try different colors until you find the one you like.   You can also change the text, highlight, shadow and border color (the border is the black border that only appears on non-flat look: try changing it to your button face color for a softer look for non-flat bars).

Press OK when you find the colors you want, or Cancel to return to default.

Changing the Position of the Default Bar

You can position **Stiletto** by clicking and dragging near the left hand side of the bar (top for vertical bars).   You can then return the bar to its previous position by right clicking near the left side of the bar The cursor will change to show you where to click.

You can also use the configuration dialog.   While holding down the Ctrl key, left mouse click anywhere on the **Stiletto** button bar.   This will activate the **Stiletto** configuration tabbed dialog.

Click on the "Bar" tab.

The various **Stiletto** positions are shown in the middle of the dialog.   Click one and press Apply to see the effect (you will need to press OK to see the effect of the active caption positions L.Cap, M. Cap,. R.Cap).

Note: before selecting a task bar position, please make sure the task bar is not auto-hidden.   If you decide to keep **Stiletto** in the task bar, you can re-set to auto-hide the task bar after closing the **Stiletto** configuration dialog.

Choose a position you like.   If you prefer a vertical position and have trouble seeing the whole icon, you may want to use the Buttons tab to set the "Icon Position" to "Left" or adjust the buttons to be long and thin using the button configuration dialog.

Press OK to save your new position or Cancel to return to the default.

Adding a New Button

While holding down the Ctrl key, left mouse click anywhere on the **Stiletto** button bar.   This will activate the **Stiletto** configuration tabbed dialog.

Click on the tab "Buttons".   A dialog showing all potential **Stiletto** buttons will appear.   Visible buttons are larger than hidden ones.

The number of buttons shown on the **Stiletto** bar is controlled by the edit box at the middle-left of the dialog.   (Note you can configure buttons and not show them all the time by using this control).   To add a new button increase it by 1.   The new button on the configuration dialog will get larger.   Press it to configure.

Type "new" into the label field in the top left of the button configuration dialog.

Use wizard button under Left and Right to select commands you want to assign to the button.

Use the icon drop down if you want to select an icon.   To accomodate the icon and label text, you may need to adjust the button size using the Height and Width edit boxes.   You can also change the percentage of the button face devoted to the icon using the Size % edit box.

Press OK to save your new button.   Press OK on the tabbed dialog to exit configuration.

(Power user tip: You can change the number of displayed buttons by clicking and dragging the right-hand side of the **Stiletto** bar (bottom for vertical bars).   Then, press and hold a new button down and the configuration dialog will appear.)

Special Labels for Buttons

See button <u>configuration</u>.

Using the drop down combo box in the top left of the button configuration dialog, you can:

select a time or date display from   the label drop down lists.   (Use <u>Time Setup</u> tab if you want seconds on time display).   You can specify an offset in minutes as well.

select one of the resource <u>usage</u> displays from the drop down box.

select <u>battery</u> status display from the drop down box.

select a <u>timer</u> as a label and assign its <u>timer id</u>.

select the next alarm (with or without the date for the alarm)

select the name of the current virtual <u>desktop</u>

show the contents of the clipboard

show a <u>variable</u>

If you select and time or date display from the drop down, you can also specify an offset in minutes to be added to the time before display.   You can specify a negative or positive offset, but avoid the + sign for a positive offset.

You can display the special label as <u>flyover</u> help by setting the flyover help edit box to ***label.**   This is useful if you have configured a button to show only an icon by setting the icon size % to 100.

Working with Invisible Bars

The bar configure dialog contains options for hiding **Stiletto**.

Check the "Hide Stiletto after command" check box to make the bar invisible after each command launched from **Stiletto**.   Gray check this check box to show a narrow strip where the mouse can be bumped at screen edge to show the bar (as set by the "Show Stiletto when mouse bumps screen edge" drop down box described below).   You can change the strip size with the advanced MarkerSize option.

You also need a way to make the bar visible again.   You can use the mouse cursor bumping a screen edge option (see below) or attach the built-in command Show/Move bar to a menu or to another Stiletto button bar which is running.

Use the following options on the Bar dialog to fine tune processing of invisible bars.

The   "Show bar when mouse bumps screen edge" drop down determines whether the bar should be made visible when the mouse cursor bumps over the nearest screen edge. The bar willl be shown if invisible; it will be uncovered if hidden by another window.   For vertical **Stiletto,** the nearer vertical screen edge is used; for a horizontal button bar, the nearer horizontal screen edge is used.   If "Hide Stiletto after command" is checked, **Stiletto** will become invisible again when you move the mouse cursor off the button bar, even if no command is executed.

You can control how long the mouse has to be held at the edge with the "held at edge" drop down.   You can also can control how long the bar stays visible with the "Delay for hide/move" drop down; set this drop down to "forever" to have the bar stay visible until a command is selected.

Check "Hide Bar at Start" on Bar dialog to make the bar invisible at start up.

Assign the command
Command   *Show/Move Bar
Parameter   *toggle
to a hot key to use the hot key to reverse bar visibility.

You can hide a **Stiletto** bar from another program by executing the command
c:\yourpath\stiletto.exe config.ini hide
where config.ini is the name of the configuration file of the executing **Stiletto** bar.   You can show a hidden bar with
c:\yourpath\stiletto.exe config.ini show
You can hide all bars with
c:\yourpath\stiletto.exe config.ini allhide
where config.ini is the ini file of any running bar.

You can animate the disappearance of the bar with the advanced configuration dialog.   You can also use this dialog to specify that the bar should only be visible if a specified window is the foreground window.

If you cannot make your bar visible, use the task manager to shut down Stiletto and edit the ini file and remove the autohide option from the [General] section.

Positioning to Stiletto bar

The bar configure dialog contains options for positioning **Stiletto**.

Use the buttons in the middle of the dialog to set the position for **Stiletto** on your desktop.   The buttons with no label place **Stiletto** at a fixed position on the screen.   For help on the individual positions, click on the ? in the upper left of the dialog then click on a position of interest.   (You can also   position **Stiletto** manually using the **Stiletto** Position built-in command.)

There is also a check box to indicate whether **Stiletto** is to float always on top of all other windows.

Note for task bar positions: the first time you set a task bar position on an autohide task bar, first disable auto hide, then set **Stiletto** to a task bar position, then re-enable autohide.   You may also need to disable autohide and restart **Stiletto.**

You can also position **Stiletto** by clicking and dragging near the left hand side of the bar (top for vertical bars).   You can return Stiletto to a standard position from a manually set position by right-clicking near the left side of the bar (the cursor will change to show the appropriate bar area).

Scrolling with Mouse Movements

Purpose

You can scroll windows vertical or horizontally using mouse movements.   This avoids having to move the mouse to the scroll bar to scroll the window.   You can scroll either automatically or manually. Automatic scrolling scrolls the window even when the mouse is not moving; manual scrolling requires mouse movement to scroll the window.

Click here for details of automatic <u>scrolling</u> and <u>here</u> for manual scrolling.

Entering Work Directory Information for Folder Contents Command

See Folder Contents <u>Menu</u> for an introduction.   You can use the work directory edit box to control the files displayed in the menu.   Use the keywords shown in bold in this table.

Columns	Use **autocol n** to automatically start a new column every n entries; this gives the menu a toolbar look (applies to top level menu only, not submenus). Use **autosoftcol n** to automatically start a new column every n entries without including a bar between the columns (applies to top level menu only, not submenus).
	Use **autocolall n** to automatically start a new column every n entries; this gives the menu a toolbar look (applies to top level menu and submenus). Use **autosoftcolall n** to automatically start a new column every n entries without including a bar between the columns (applies to top level menu and submenus).
Text labels	Using **maxtext n** limits text labels to n characters.
	Using **omit** deletes the phrases in the "omit strings..." edit box on the <u>special</u> config tab; **omit** is applied before **maxtext**.
	Using **mne** in the menu box means **Stiletto** will assign single character menu mnemonics to the first 36 items on the main menu to allow them to be easily selected with the keyboard.
	Using **noext** in the edit box means file extensions will be removed from menu item names.
Position	Placing **offset n1 n2** shows the menu offset n1 characters to the right and n2 characters below the mouse cursor; **n1** or **n2** can be negative.
Sorting	Use **nosort** in the edit box so that the items will not be sorted.
	Using **sortext** in the edit box means items to sort by file extension.
	Put **sorttime** to sort most recently change files first.
Subfolders	Use **folderdots** in the edit box means "..." is added to folder names; this is useful with NoSubDir if you do not use icons in menus.
	Use **folderstart** in the edit box sorts menu entries with folders at start.
	Put **folderback** in edit box to add Back (previous folder) entry when NoSubDir specified.
	Use **nofolders** to omit all subfolders.
	Use **nosubmenu** in the edit box means all files from subdirectories will be listed in the main menu.
	Use **empty** in the edit box means empty folders will be included in the menu (normally, they are excluded).
	Use **nosubdir** in the edit box means no subdirectories will be included. The names of subdirectories are still shown; if selected, a *Folder Contents Menu is shown for that subdirectory.
Explorer	Use **nofiles** in the edit box means only folder will be shown and not files; useful with the **explorer** option to traverse large folder trees.
	Place **explorer** in the edit box to add a menu entry "Explore" to all submenus; left clicking on it will open a single-pane Explorer window on the selected directory and right clicking will show an *Folder Contents menu for the folder (useful with **nofiles**). Uncheck "Switch to if active" to allow new Explorer window to open if explorer is already running.

Place **explorer2** in the edit box to add a menu entry "Explore2" to all submenus; left clicking on it will open a double-pane Explorer window on the selected directory and right clicking will show an *Folder Contents menu for the folder (useful with **nofiles**).

Icons   Place **noicons** in the edit box to omit menu icons (only works if the Folder Contents menu is not embedded in another menu).

Execution   Place ***all** in edit box to execute all commands, rather than displaying a menu.

Place ***allclose** in edit box to close all commands, rather than displaying a menu.

Embed   Place **embed** in the edit box is used if the *Folder Contents command appears in a menu: it causes the menu entries to be embedded within that menu rather than appearing when the *Folder Contents command is selected (embed must be in lower case).

Position   Place **center** in edit box to center menu on screen.

Place **under** in edit box to center menu under mouse.

File date   Putting a number **n** in the work directory edit box means that only files accessed more recently than **n** days ago will be included.

Placing **sortext** in the edit box means items will be sorted by file extension.

Command **Stiletto** normally runs the file selected from the menu by running the associated command; you can instead specify the command and any parameters by putting cmd followed by the command and parameters:

      cmd "c:\path\cmd /p1 /p2"

Note that the command and parameters must be enclosed in double quotation marks. Furthermore, if the command file path contains blanks, it must be enclosed in single quotation marks, eg:

      cmd "'c\windows path\mplayer' /play /close"

can be used to play .wav files with mplayer.

Extension To include files with only certain extensions, list the extensions separated by blanks including the initial period.

To exclude files with certain extensions, list the extensions to be excluded, separated by blanks, and include a - in front of the period of each extension.

Examples:

autosoftcol 2 offset -15 0 maxtext 5
Start a new column every 2 entries; limit labels to 5 characters, and offset 15 characters to the left of the cursor.

nosubdir .exe 15
Include .exe files accessed less than 15 days ago from main directory

.xls nosubmenu
Include Excel spreadsheets from all subdirectories on one menu.

-.dll -.bak
Exclude dll and bak files.

Sending Key Strokes to Other Programs (Advanced)

Demo

The simplest way to send keystrokes to other programs is with the *Keys command.   The *Send Keys command is a more advanced version which allows you to specify the window to receive the keys.

You can send key strokes to other programs which are running or to programs which you launch with **Stiletto** using the Send Keys builtin command. The simplest way to configure this command is to use the command wizard.   You can also enter the information directly as follows:

Command   *Send Keys:
Parameter   window-id "keystrokes"

The window-id specifies which window should receive the keys and can be * for the active window, ** for the most recent command launched by **Stiletto**, a window caption or part of a caption, or   the exe file name for the window.   The keystrokes can contain ordinary keys, modifiers alt, ctrl, shift, win, and special characters like **Enter**.   You must surround the keys to be sent by double quotes if they contain spaces.

The following sections provide more information:

Specifying window id to receive the keys

Specifying the keys to be sent

Examples

How to send keys to programs when they are started

Demonstration Bar

To set up a global macro key to play a commonly used sequence of keys, assign the Send Key command to a hot key. If you have many such keys you may prefer to use a macro or to create a menu of these keys and attach the menu to a hot key or mouse action.   See the demo for a sample.

You can use this technique to set up program specific hot keys or menus of keys.

If you send hot keys, they will be interpreted by **Stiletto**.   To avoid this, use *Send Keys Exact (*sendx).

To send mouse clicks, use *mouse or Stiletto Exec mouse.

Stiletto will wait for Ctrl, Alt, and Shift to be up before sending keys; you can control the maximum length of the wait with the HotKeyAllUpWait internal options

You can control the delay between sent keys with the advanced options.

You cannot send keys to Dos windows.

Specifying the Window to Receive the Keys

For the overview, see sending <u>keys</u>.

The parameters of the *Send Key command start with the window id to receive the keys.   You will usually use an asterisk to specify the currently active window (excluding **Stiletto**; it remembers the window which was active before it).   But there are other possibilities:

*	sends keys to current active window
=File Path	sends keys to program run from that "File Path"
Title	sends keys to window with caption "Title"
PartTitle*	sends keys to window with caption starting with "Part Title" (Note asterisk at end)
*PartTitle	sends keys to window with caption end with "Part Title" (Note asterisk at start)
PartTitle	sends keys to window with caption containing "Part Title" (Note asterisks at start and end)
**	sends keys to window of last command started by **Stiletto**
autorun	sends keys to window of last window matched by autorun <u>menu</u>
activebar	sends keys to window of last window referenced by active bar button

If the window file or caption that you want contains spaces, enclose it in double quotation marks.

Normally, **Stiletto** produces an error message if the window is not found.   To avoid this message, put a ~ in front of the window identification.   For example,

Command   *Send Keys

Parameter   ~*Notepad "abc"

sends abc to the notepad window if it exists; does nothing if it does not.

Stiletto shows and activates the main window of the program to receive the keys.   This window will normally set the keyboard focus to the one of its child windows which should receive the keys. Sometimes, the wrong child window is chosen.   For example, if you select an item from a listbox and it is not highlighted when keys are sent, this could indicate this problem.   To try to solve it, precede the window Id by an at sign, eg @* for the active window.   **Stiletto** will then set the keyboard focus to the child window under the mouse cursor, if this child window belongs to the target program.

Specifying the Keys to be Sent using Send Keys

For the overview, see *Keys. and *Send Keys.

You can use the recorder in the wizard to capture the keys or you can type them directly as follows:

Send letters, numbers, and other keyboard characters by typing them as you want them to be sent.   If you are sending spaces, it is advisable enclose the keys to be sent in double quotes for *Keys and you must do this for *Send Keys.   Avoid using the multiple command command separation character (<); use {cs} instead.

To   specify an Alt-prefixed key, prefix it by %; similarly use ^ for Ctrl key, + for Shift, and combine as needed (eg %^ for both Ctrl and Alt).   Alternatively, you can use {alt} to toggle Alt up/down which allows multiple keys to be sent with Alt down: eg {alt}ab{alt} sends Alt-Down, a, b, Alt-Up.   Similary for {ctrl} and {shift}.

Use {datelong}, {dateshort}, {time} for sending the current date and time.   To send the time without seconds, use {time}{back}{back}{back}.

You can change the either the { or the } or both to any non-alphanumeric using the Advanced dialog. They can be set to the same character.

Use the following character pairs enclosed in {} for special characters.   You have a choice between the long form and a two-letter abbreviation:

{cmdsep}, {cs}	Insert the command separator character (default <).
{param}, {pp}	Insert the paarameter prompt character (default ?).
{clip}, {cc}	Insert the clipboard character.
{var}, {sv}	Insert the script variable character.
{plus}, {pl}	Plus (also can use {+})
{percent}, {pe}	Percent sign (also can use {%})
{caret}, {ca}	Caret (also can use {^})
{{}	Inserts the brace.
{brace}, {br}	Curly Brace (
{enter}, {en}	Enter
{space}, {sp}	Space
{quote}, {qu}	double quote
{question}, {qn}	question mark
{greater}, {gt}	greater than sign >
{less}, {lt}	less than sign <
{tab}, {ta}	Tab
{esc}, {es}	Escape
{up}, {au}	Up arrow
{down}, {ad}	Down arrow
{left}, {al}	Left Arrow
{right}, {ar}	Right Arrow
{ins}, {in}	Insert Key
{del}, {de}	Delete Key

{back}, {ba}	Backspace Key
{home}, {ho}	Home Key
{end}, {ed}	End Key
{pgup}, {pu}	Page Up
{pgdn}, {pd}	Page Down
{pad+},{p+}	Numeric Pad +
{pad-},{p-}	Numeric Pad -
{pad*},{p*}	Numeric Pad *
{pad/},{p/}	Numeric Pad /
{dateshort},{ds}	date in Windows short format
{datelong},{dl}	date in Windows long format
{time},{ti}	time in Windows format
{fn}	Function Key "n" (eg {f1} for function key 1; do not use the letter n)
{wn}	Wait n tenths of a second (eg {w1} to wait one tenth of a second).
{nnn}	Send character with decimal ascii code nnn (first n cannot be 0).
{alt},{at}	Toggle Alt down/up; use {at}ab{at} to send Alt-down, a, b, Alt-up.
{shift}, {sh}	Toggle Shift down/up; use {sh}def{sh} to send DEF.
{ctrl}, {co}	Toggle Ctrl down/up; use {co}{ta}{ta}{co} to send Ctrl-Down, tab, tab, Ctrl-up.
{win},{wi}	Toggle Win Apps down/up; use {wi}p{al} to open accessories.

Example: "%fnhello^v%{f4}" sends Alt-F, then n, then hello, then ctrl-v, then alt-f4.

If you have only one key to send,   the surrounding double quotes are not needed.   You can send at most 200 keys.

You can send Alt+0xxx keys (eg alt+0181 =µ) but on some systems these may not work as the first character sent.   Put {sp}{ba}in front to work around this problem (space, backspace).

For a description of the old, blank separator approach, which was the default before 97f, see here.   The new approach is the default with all ini files created with version 97f; the parameter compresskey=1 is included under [general] in these files.

Examples of Keys Commands

For the overview, *Keys. and *Send Keys.

Command   *Keys
Parameter   ^{ed}
Sends Ctrl+End to the active window.   This key combination often tells the program to go to the end of the information being displayed.

Command   *Keys
Parameter   "this text contains spaces"
Sends **this text contains spaces** to the active window.

Command: *Send Keys
Parameter   c:\yourpath\prog.exe ^{ho}abc
Sends Ctrl-Home followed by **abc** to window started from c:\yourpath\prog.exe.

Command: *Send Keys
Parameter: *Notepad %fo
Sends Alt-f followed by **o** to the window with caption ending in **Notepad.**   This would select the open command from the menu.

Command: *Send Keys
Parameter: +Down* %vl
Waits for up to 3 seconds for the window with the appropriate caption to appear, then sends Alt-v followed by **l** to the window with caption starting with **Down.**   This could set the list view for Explorer.

Sending Keys to Programs When They Are Started

For the overview, see sending <u>keys</u>.

Since Windows is a multitasking system, starting programs and sending them keys requires care.   You must make sure the program you are starting is ready to receive them.

To start a program and send it keys at start up, use <u>multiple commands</u>.   For example, to start c:\ql\myprog and send alt-g n, specify

Command   c:\ql\myprog.exe

Parameters: <*wait ready<*send * "%gn"

Note how * is used to refer to the active window, which will be the command just started.   The sequence <*wait ready causes **Stiletto** to wait until the program is ready to accept input before sending the keys.

You can use the *Keys command instead of *Send *.

If the *wait ready does not work for some reason, try *wait 2 (or some other digit) to wait 2 seconds.

You can also wait for up to 5 seconds until a window with a specified caption appears by preceding the caption with a **+**

Command: *Explorer

Parameter: <*send +*Exploring* "%v l"

Start Explorer, then waits for up to 3 seconds for the window with a caption containing **Exploring** to appear, then sends Alt-v followed by **l** to the window with caption starting with **Exploring.**   This could set the list view for Explorer.   This is especially useful with Explorer, where the **!** may not work (since Explorer is always running).   You must use the   *Send Keys command for this approach.

For menus with icons, you can have **Stiletto** hold icons in a memory cache by checking the "Cache Icons" checkbox.   Gray check for a larger cache.   Caching icons will speed menu display but will take more memory.

Enter captions of windows whose default button is to be pressed as soon as they open.   Separate Captions with commas. You must check "Cursor to default button" as well.   You need not enter the whole caption: enter xxx* for captions starting with xxx , enter *yyy for captions ending in yyy and *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.

Enter captions of windows where cursor is **not** to move to default button   Separate captions with commas. You need not enter the whole caption: enter xxx* for captions starting with xxx, enter *yyy for captions ending in yyy or enter   *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.

Check to have **Stiletto** automatically move the cursor to the default button of dialogs when the dialog opens. Gray check means that Stiletto only moves mouse cursor and presses button for captions specified in the "Press default button" edit box

Automatically Moving the Mouse Cursor to a Dialog Button

Check the "Cursor to default button" checkbox on the <u>Window Control</u> dialog to have **Stiletto** automatically move the mouse cursor to default button on a dialog.

You can omit certain dialogs by including their captions in the edit box beside the checkbox. You need not enter the whole caption: enter xxx* for captions starting with xxx , enter *yyy for captions ending in yyy and enter *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.

You can have **Stiletto** automatically push the default button by including the caption of the window in the "Press default button" edit box at the bottom of the dialog. You need not enter the whole caption: enter xxx* for captions starting with xxx, *yyy for captions ending in yyy, and *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.   **Stiletto** will wait for 1 second before pressing the button by default; you can change this wait time with the internal PressDelay option.

If you gray check the checkbox, **Stiletto** only moves mouse cursor and presses the default button for captions specified in the "Press default button" edit box

No icons found in file; press Show if needed to refresh.

Browse for icon file.

The icon which will be shown in the menus for this entry.

Enter file name for icon or browse with ... button.

Number of icons in file.   Press Show if needed to update.

Select icon from file to be used.   Press Show to update icon display if needed.

Press to refresh icon display.

Check to have **Stiletto** start and stop the timer according whether the RAS (dialup) connection of the same name is online.   Gray check to have **Stiletto** start and stop the timer according to whether the program with exe name equal to the timer name is the foreground (active) program.

Copying Buttons Dynamically

You can copy the contents of buttons on a button bar with the <u>built-in</u> command

Command   *Copy Buttons
Parameters   n1 n2 n3

copies buttons n1 through n2 inclusive to buttons starting with n3.   For example:

Command   *Copy Buttons
Parameters   22 24 8
copies buttons 22 through 24 to 8 thorough 10.

None of the buttons to be copied can be active bar buttons.

You can use this command to dynamically change the visible buttons.   Use it with Virtual <u>Desktops</u> to show different buttons for each virtual desktop:
Command: *Virtual Desktop
Parameter   desk1<*copy 20 23 5

switches to virtual desktop **desk1** and copies buttons 20 through 23 to 5 through 8.   Presumably, buttons 20 through 23 make available special commands for desktop **desk1**.

You can make the range of buttons to be copied depend on the active window by listing the .exe file names of the programs to be checked:
Command   *Copy Buttons
Parameters   wordpad=25 27 8 winfile=22 24 8 *=28 30 8

copies buttons 25 to 27 to button 8 thorugh 10 if explorer is active; buttons 22 to 24 to 8 through 10 if File Manager is active, and buttons 28 to 30 to 8 through 10 otherwise.   Put *= last to cover the default case.   If *= is omitted and none of the listed programs are active, no copying is done.

Showing and Moving the Stiletto Bar

You can show a hidden or covered bar or move the bar temporarily to the mouse cursor with the built-in *Show Bar/Move Bar to Cursor command.

To show the bar only
Command: *Show Bar/Move Bar to Cursor
Parameters:
shows/uncovers all bars.

Command: *Show Bar/Move Bar to Cursor
Parameters: bar.ini
shows/uncovers the **Stiletto** program with configuration file bar.ini.

To temporarily move the bar to the mouse cursor (usually through a hot key):

Command: *Show Bar/Move Bar to Cursor
Parameters: *move
moves the bar which executed the command to the mouse cursor.

Command: *Show Bar/Move Bar to Cursor
Parameters: *move2
If two bars are running, moves the other bar to the mouse cursor.

Command: *Show Bar/Move Bar to Cursor
Parameters: *bar.ini
moves the bar with configuration file bar.ini to the mouse cursor.

Moving the bar also shows it.

The bar moves back to its original position after the mouse cursor is moved off it and the delay given by the "Delay for autohide/move" on the Bar configuration tab has elapsed.

To activate a horizontal move mouse hot key, move the mouse either right to left or left to right; then back over the originating point.   Do not pause during the motion.   Use the controls at the bottom of the mouse/key dialog to help fine tune: you can control the minimum length of the stroke (in pixels), the maximum deviation from horizontal (in pixels), and the maximum time for the stroke (in milliseconds; this helps to prevent inadvertent activation) and the time that by which the mouse must stop at the completion of the stroke (in milliseconds).   Similar rules apply to vertical mouse move hot keys.

Set the maximum pixel deviation from horizontal (vertical) for horizontal (vertical) mouse move hot keys.

Sets the minimum length of the horizontal/vertical mouse movements for mouse move hot keys.

Click on any window with the selected key plus mouse click combination and drag the window to a new position.

Specifies the minimum time a mouse button must be held down for the mouse hold hot keys.

Set the color for the marker used for hidden bars when "Hide bar after each command" is gray-checked.

Reconfiguring Stiletto

You can dynamically reconfigure any **Stiletto** bar to use a new configuration file in two ways:

Manually: by executing a command

Automatically: depending on the active program

Stretch wallpaper to fill desktop (only if you have Microsoft Plus!).

Reconfiguring Stiletto based on Active Program

You can create a **Stiletto** bar with a configuration which depends on the active window.   For example, such a window could act as a tool bar for the active window.

Using the procedures for multiple <u>bars</u>, create a set of configuration files named after the .exe files of programs you want to create tool bars for.   For example, to create tool bars for Netscape Browser, Excel, and Notepad, create configuration files named netscape.ini, excel.ini, and notepad.ini.   In addition, create a configuration file default.ini which will be used for all other active windows.

All configuration files must reside in your main **Stiletto** file folder.

All configuration files must have "Automatically reconfigure based on active program" checked on <u>Bar</u> tab of configuration dialog.

Now start the default bar by
Command: c:\yourpath\stiletto.exe
Parameter   default.ini
For example, you could include this command in your Windows StartUp group or your **Stiletto** Start menu.

Each time the active window changes, **Stiletto** will switch the configuration file appropriately.

Manually Reconfiguration of Stiletto

Use the *Reconfigure **Stiletto** built-in command to reconfigure any **Stiletto** bar to use a new configuration file.   First use the procedures for multiple bars to create a set of configuration (.ini) files that you want to use.   You then have the following options:

To restart the current bar from its existing .ini file:
Command: *Reconfigure Stiletto
Parameter
The existing .ini file is re-read and **Stiletto** reconfigured based on its contents.   Use this command if you change the ini file using some other program.

To restart the current bar from newfile.ini file:
Command: *Reconfigure Stiletto
Parameter   newfile.ini
The existing .ini file newfile.ini is re-read and **Stiletto** reconfigured based on its contents.

To restart the bar with configuration file other.ini and use the new file new.ini:
Command: *Reconfigure Stiletto
Parameter   (other.ini) new.ini
The running bar with which has configuration file other.ini is reconfigured to use new.ini.

To restart the nth bar (n is any digit between 1 and 9):
Command: *Reconfigure Stiletto
Parameter   3 newbar.ini
The bar which was started 3rd will be reconfigured to use newbar.ini.   The digit 9 is a special case: it always refers to the last bar launched (note that launched means started, **not** reconfigured).

To restart the other bar:
Command: *Reconfigure Stiletto
Parameter   =newbar.ini
If only one bar is running, a second bar with configuration file newbar.ini is started.   If exactly two bars are running, the other bar is reconfigured to use newbar.ini.   If more than two bars are running, the bar to use newbar.ini is determined as follows: If the current bar was the first **Stiletto** bar started, the second bar is reconfigured.   Otherwise, the first bar started is reconfigured.

If checked, the **Stiletto** bar will automatically be reconfigured to use the configuration (.ini) file with the same name as the .exe file name of the active window each time the active window changes.   File default.ini will be used if no corresponding .ini file to the active window .exe.

Frequently Asked Questions (with Answers)

Where is my configuration stored?   How do I back it up?   How do I keep my configuration when upgrading?

The configuration is stored in file stiletto.ini.   Take a backup copy of this file to save your configuration. Installation zips of **Stiletto** do **not** include a stiletto.ini file so they do not overwrite any existing configuration when installed: to upgrade, copy all the files in your current **Stiletto** directory to a backup, shutdown all running bars, and unzip the **Stiletto** stilins zip file into your main **Stiletto** directory.

What are all the files in the Stiletto folder?   Which can I delete?

See filelist.txt in the folder for an explanation.   In addition, **Stiletto** creates .bki backup files and .udo undo files.   To save space, once you register you can delete files with the names of the form reg*.*.

Where is my registration code stored?   Do I have to re-enter it for each upgrade?

The registration code is stored in the registry.   **Stiletto** automatically reads it from there.   There is no need to re-enter when upgrading.

How can I start many Explorer windows at the same time?   How can I set the folder that Explorer starts with?

To start many windows from Explorer (or any other program), you much uncheck "Switch to If Active" at the bottom of the command entry controls for each button or menu item which is to start the command. To learn how to use Explorer to start at any folder, see the file tips.txt that Microsoft includes in your Windows directory.   Put the command parameters described there into the **Stiletto** Parameters edit box.

How do I resize all of the buttons without having to hit each button configuration? Why can't I change the height of the button bar?

Use the bar tab of the confiugration dialog to set the base size for all buttons and to set the bar height (width for vertical bars).

For win95 and NT4, what is the best way to show a menu by right-clicking the desktop?

If you use the menu setup tab to set a desktop menu, **Stiletto** will attempt to show both the **Stiletto** menu you set and the Windows desktop or desktop icon context menu.   This may not always work well; eg in NT 4, one of the menus may not close properly.

Instead of using the menu setup tab, create a right-desk hot key which executes a *Show Menu for your desktop menu.   Include the following command in your menu:

Menu Item Name:	Context
Command	*Stiletto Exec
Parameter	mouse right

If you click your mouse anywhere on the desktop, only the **Stiletto** menu will be shown.   To access the Windows context menu for the item under the mouse, select the Context command.

You may also want to experiment with right-hold hot keys, chord left+right hot keys, and middle mouse hot keys.

How do I use middle mouse button to send left double click?   What else can I do with the middle mouse button?

The middle mouse button can provide many functions with **Stiletto:**

You can attach hot keys to it: for example, a mouse-all hot key and a mouse-hold hot key.   Use these hot keys for direct commands, like sending a left double click with <u>Stiletto Exec mouse</u>, or for menus,

such as menu of send key commands to send common shortcut keys or simulate picking menu entries.

In addition to the hot key, you can also use the middle mouse for either scrolling or for moving a window by setting the option on the <u>special</u> config tab.

How can I activate programs which are not files, such as printers or control panel applets?

Use Explorer to create shortcuts to these special programs and then run the shortcuts from **Stiletto**. You can create a folder of shortcuts to all your printers or other special programs, and display them all as a menu using <u>Folder Contents Menu</u>.

How do I create a bar in the caption so it looks like the icons of the bar are part of the caption?

On the <u>bar</u> tab of the configuration dialog, check (**not** gray) "Use flat look for bar".   Select one of the three caption positions: L. Cap, M. Cap., or R. Cap.   Use the Bkg Color, Border, Shadow, and Hilight buttons to set the corresponding colors to the color of the active title bar.

What do the "C"and "P" buttons on the button config screen do?

You can find out about any button or other control on **Stiletto** configuration dialogs by clicking on the ? in the upper left corner of the caption, moving your mouse of the control you are interested in, and then clicking on it.   In particular, the C and P buttons can be used to copy and paste commands from command entry point to another- eg a button to an alarm.

If I configure a button bar that's NOT on the caption bar or task bar, how do I use it without minimizing everything on the desktop?

You can choose any of these options, or combine them:

> Use Bar tab on configuration dialog and check "Always on top" for **Stiletto** bar
>
> Select "Show Stiletto when mouse bumps screen edge" option from Bar tab; bumping screen edge will show bar
>
> Assign "Show/Move Stiletto" command to hot key/mouse movement: activating the key will show Stiletto

I have a caption bar, and I don't want it to go away when there is no active window, but I don't like the way it snaps to the upper right side of the screen   How do I change this behavior?

Drag the desktop bar to the exact position the bar has when it is at the left of a maximized window's caption bar.   Clicking on the task bar then doesn't move it.

How much memory does Stiletto use?

The **Stiletto** program requires about 400K.   Each bar including the first one will use about an additional 300K.   Icon caches require further memory.

Modern operating systems like NT and Win95 (!) do not keep all components of **Stiletto** in memory if other programs you are running need memory.   Pieces of **Stiletto** that are rarely used, for example the configuration dialog or members of the icon cache, will be swapped out to disk automatically.   (Hence there would be little memory saved by providing a separate program for **Stiletto** configuration.)

System performance monitors will report that **Stiletto** is using much more memory than the above numbers.   That is because they also include all of the standard operating system routines, like those used to draw windows, which are being shared by all programs on your system.

Push to set Height % and Width % to values just large enough to display small icons. You must also select small icon size from button configuration.

Push to set Height % and Width % to values just large enough to display big icons.   You must also select large icon size from button configuration.

Select delay in milliseconds for automatic display of menus on a button when mouse cursor passes over button

No Click Command Execution

You can use the Buttons configuration dialog to specify that the commands on a button should be executed when the mouse is over held over the button without clicking.

Using the check boxes on this dialog, you can specify which type of commands to execute: only *Show Menu/*Folder Contents Menu commands, active bar buttons, or everything other than menus or active bar commands.   Gray check the Menu checkbox to cause menus to be closed automatically if you move the mouse cursor to another button on the bar

You can use the spin box to specify the time in milliseconds during which the mouse cursor must stay over the button for the command to be executed; separate timers are available for active buttons and non-active buttons.

You can use a drop down list on the button configuration dialog to individually disable no-click command execution for any single button or to set the default no-click mouse button.

Stiletto normally uses the command associated with left button clicking.   However, if the ct**r**l key is held down, **Stiletto** will look at the **r**ight button command (left if right is chosen as default), and if the sh**i**ft button is held down, **Stiletto** will look at the m**i**ddle button command (left if middle is chosen as default).

For active buttons, if Ctrl is held down, **Stiletto** will close the associated application.

Set the time in milliseconds for which the mouse cursor must be over a non-active button for clickless command execution to occur.

If checked, the window corresponding to an active bar button will be shown if the mouse cursor is held over the button without clicking.

If checked, if a button is assigned a *Show Menu or *Folder Contents command, that menu will be shown if the mouse cursor is held over the button without clicking.   **Stiletto** normally checks the left-button command for a menu, but will instead look at right if ctrl is down and middle is shift is down. Gray check to cause menus to be closed automatically if you move the mouse cursor to another button on the bar.

If checked, **Stiletto** will execute any command assigned to a button if the mouse cursor is held over the button without clicking.   **Stiletto** normally looks at the left-button command for a menu, but will instead look at right if ctrl is down and middle is shift is down.

If checked, **Stiletto** will execute any non-active, non-menu command assigned to a button if the mouse cursor is held over the button without clicking.   **Stiletto** normally looks at the left-button command for a menu, but will instead look at right if ctrl is down and middle is shift is down.

Set the time in milliseconds for which the mouse cursor must be over an active button for clickless command execution to occur.

Select default no-click mouse button or disable no-click by selecting **no**.

Press to save desktop icon positions.

Press to restore saved desktop icons positions.

Check to have **Stiletto** activate windows when the mouse passes over them.   Gray check to have focus changed only.

Select icon to be used.

Set to set of step for panning window (in pixels):   larger values mean window will come into view quicker.

Check to have **Stiletto** automatically move hidden portions of windows into view when mouse moved to screen edge.

Pinning (Permanently Displaying) Menus

You can Pin (permanently display) menus with the *Pin Menu built-in command.   Pinned menus are displayed in a list box which fills a tool-bar style dialog box.   Double clicking on a menu selection runs the menu item.

(You can show also menus as toolbars.)

To pin a menu called **mymenu**, execute this command:
Command: *Pin Menu
Parameter: mymenu

If you want to the option of pinning a menu while it is displayed, you can include a command like the above within the menu.

Right clicking on the menu list box displays a configuration menu which can be used to show or hide the caption, to remove or reshow the sizing border, to put the menu always on top, and to close the menu. You can also set these options as well as the menu size with the *Pin Menu built-in command by putting an asterisk after the menu name in the Parameters edit box, and following the asterisk with any of these options:

nocaption	removes the caption
noborder	removes the sizing window border
single	single clicking launches command
ontop	put menu always on top
x123	show the menu at 123 pixels from the left of the screen
y22	show menu 22 pixels from the top of the screen
w50	set menu width to 50 pixels
h75	set menu height to 75 pixels

You must specify both height and width (h and w) if you want to use either of these options.

For example,
Command: *Pin Menu
Parameter: xyz * x10 y50 w100 h150 noborder nocaption
pins menu xyz at screen position 10, 50 and sets its width to 100 and height to 150.   The border and caption are not displayed.

Pinned menus will display icons if menus have been set up to do so.   To avoid the icons, put *No Menu Icons as the first command in the menu.   On the other hand, to remove text (and show only icons), put *No Menu Text as the first command.

You can launch a command and pin a menu at the same time as follows:
Command: c:\yourpath\thecom.exe
Parameters: <*pin thetool

Submenus, lists of active windows, new menu columns, and context menus are ignored when displaying pinned menus.

Minimizing a Window to the Tray

If you run many programs at once, you can reduce task bar clutter by minimizing a window to the tray. When you minimize to the tray, **Stiletto** creates a tray icon for the program and minimizes and hides the window.   Clicking on the tray icon restores and activates the program.   Right clicking on the icon shows a menu allowing the program to be restored, maximized, or closed.

There are three ways to minimize to the tray: Use the Tray Minimize Window Under Mouse command, the *Stiletto exec command traymin, or place the caption or exe file name in the "Automatically minimize to tray" edit box on the Window Control configuration dialog.

For example, to tray minimize a window with the Stiletto Exec command:
Command: *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   traymin *
minimizes the active window to the tray.

You can replace normal minimization to the task bar by minimization to the tray by using the edit box on the Window Control configuration dialog.   Separate entries by commas.   If the entry in the edit box ends with a *, then windows with captions starting with the characters before the * will be minimized to the tray; if the entry starts with a *, then windows ending with the characters following the * will be minimized to the tray.   Finally, you can also select windows to be minimized by using =filename to work with the program filename.exe (omit path and .exe).

A convenient way to manually access tray minimizing is to assign the Tray Minimize Window Under Mouse command to the hot key corresponding to right-clicking the minimize box.

You can show a window which **Stiletto** has tray-minimized with the command
Command: *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   show windowId

If you hold the shift key down while the tray minimize command is executed, the window is minimized but not hidden.

You can start a command as tray minimized by selecting this entry from the drop down box at the bottom of the command entry controls.

Normally, **Stiletto** uses the icon of the minimized program as the tray icon.   But you can change this behavior and select any icon by creating a special menu. Set up a menu item in this special menu for each new icon you want to use.   Set the menu item name to match the caption of the window to be tray minimized, and set the menu item icon to the desired icon.   The menu item command can be left at (none).   Use *xxx as a menu item name to match windows with captions ending in xxx, yyy* to match those starting in yyy, and =ExeName to match all programs called ExeName.   Finally, use the drop down box on the Window Control dialog to select the menu.

If you are using virtual desktops, showing a tray icon will also switch to the virtual desktop it wsa part of when it was tray-minimized.

Window Under Mouse Commands

There are a set of <u>built-in</u> commands which act on the window under the mouse.   To use them, assign them to a <u>hot key</u> or to a <u>menu</u> which is displayed by a hot key or mouse action, or to a bar which is positioned in the caption of the active window.

If a command is executed over a Multiple Document Interface (MDI) window, then the command will only apply to that window.   If instead you wish to command to apply to the main window, put **Parent** in the Parameters edit box of the command.

The commands include:

close	closes window under mouse
minimize	minimizes
maximize	maximizes
normal	displays as non-minimized, non-maximized
move	move the window under the mouse
size	size the window under the mouse
hide	makes window under mouse invisible
on top	displays always on top
not on top	removes always on top setting
show	activates the window (makes it the foreground window)
to back	sends window to bottom of stack of displayed windows
to back/show	sends window to back if on top; activates if it is not
center	centers within full screen
rollup	rolls up the window to just caption
toggle	maximizes normal window; makes maximized window normal
traymin	minimizes window to <u>tray</u>

You can replace normal minimization to the task bar by minimization to the tray with this edit box. Separate entries by commas: windows with these captions will be minimized to the tray instead of the task bar.   You can specify captions starting with xxx by xxx*, captions ending with xxx by *xxx and use *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere,.   You tray minimize all windows for program filename.exe with =filename, (no path, no .exe.)

If checked, when **Stiletto** activates a window through the active bar or list of active windows, and the window is located mainly off the screen edge, **Stiletto** will move the window further onto the visible screen.

Explanation of Virtual Desktop Menu

Click <u>here</u> for an introduction to virtual desktops.   The following items appear on the virtual desktop menu:

List of Defined Desktops

Select one of the desktop names on the menu to show the windows on that desktop.

New Desktop

Hides all the windows on the current desktop and creates a new one.   You can name the new desktop with the rename menu entry, if you want.

Arrange

Shows all nine potential desktops and allows you to drag/drop windows between desktops, create/delete desktops, rename desktops, lock windows on all desktops.

Lock

Shows a list of windows on the current desktop.   Selecting a window locks it.   A locked window appears on all desktops. The menu item is only enabled when there are windows on the desktop which can be locked.   You can also pre-specify locked windows using the "Show on All Virtual Desktops" edit box on the Window <u>Control</u> configuration dialog.

Unlock

Shows a list of locked windows.   Selecting one unlcoks it.   The menu item is only enabled when there are locked windows.

Remove From Desktop

Shows a list of windows.   Selecting one removes it from the current desktop.

Move/Copy from this

Shows list of of windows.   Selecting one causes menu of desktops to be shown; selecting a desktop from this list moves the selected window to that desktop (hold down Ctrl to copy the window).   Only enabled if there is a windows which can be moved and there is more than one desktop.

Clear this Desktop

Closes all windows on the current desktop. If the windows only appear on this desktop, the corresponding programs are closed.

Clear and relaunch saved

Closes all windows on the current desktop and restarts the programs which make up the saved desktop of the same name.   If the windows only appear on this desktop, the corresponding programs are closed.

Close and move windows to

Closes current desktop and moves its windows to selected desktop.   Only enabled if there is another desktop besides the current one.

Rename Desktop

Allows you to assign new name to desktop while it is active.

See All/Move/Copy to this

Shows the names and window captions of other desktops and allows you to copy/move a window to the current desktop.

The active desktop name is show in round parentheses, eg **(mydesk)**; other desktop names are shown in angle brackets, eg **<otherdesk>**. Select a window name to move that window to the current desktop or hold down the Ctrl key while selecting a window name to copy it.

You can embed this menu in a <u>menu</u> by putting **embed** in lower case in the work directory edit box (***show** must also be in lower case).

You can change to n number of rows on the See All menu by putting DeskShowRows=n under [General] in stiletto.ini file (with **Stiletto** shut down).   Use n=99 for a single column.

See All/Switch To

Shows the names and window captions of other desktops and allows you to switch to another desktop and activate a window on that desktop.

The active desktop name is show in round parentheses, eg **(mydesk)**; other desktop names are shown in angle brackets, eg **<otherdesk>**.   Select a desktop name to switch to that desktop and activate the last window which was active.   Select a window name to switch to that desktop and activate that window.

You can embed this menu in a <u>menu</u> by putting **embed** in lower case in the work directory edit box (***switch** must also be in lower case).

You can change to n number of rows on the See All menu by putting DeskShowRows=n under [General] in stiletto.ini file (with **Stiletto** shut down).   Use n=99 for a single column.

New Saved Desktop

Creates a saved desktop from the current visible windows.   Saved desktops are stored as menus with a @ at the start of the name.

Start Saved Desktop

If a desktop of the specified names exists, switches to it; otherwise creates a new desktop (unless the current desktop is empty).   Then all the programs on the saved desktop are started.

Replaced Saved Desktop

Replaces a saved desktop from the current visible windows.   Saved desktops are actually menus, so this is done through the <u>menu contents</u> tab.

Modify Saved Desktop

Select the desktop from a submenu and you can edit its entries.   Saved desktops are actually menus, so this is done through the <u>menu contents</u> tab.

Delete Saved Desktop

Removes the selected saved desktop.

Hot Keys from the Initial Configuration Wizard

The hot key section of the initial configuration wizard lets you display up to three different menus through hot keys/mouse actions:

double click right   shows active windows menu

press/hold right   shows window control menu

ctrl+shift+right   shows snippets menu to send keystrokes or phrases

You can also set tapping Ctrl key twice to show the window control menu and Ctrl+alt+s to show the snippets menu.

The active windows menu allows you to switch to any active window, or to close any active window by selecting that window from the close submenu.

The window control menu provides many functions for dealing with windows.   To test it, start Notepad and position your mouse over the open Notepad window.   Press and hold the right mouse button and select an entry from the menu that appears after moment.

The snippets menu shows how **Stiletto** can be used to send keystrokes or phrases to a window.   To test, start Notepad, position the mouse over the Notepad window, and press Ctrl+shift while right clicking.   Select an entry from the menu to send information to the Notepad window.   You can also use the underlined mnemonic keys on the menu to select items; especially useful if you   prefer the keyboard and used Ctrl+alt+s to show the snippets menu.

To see how these menus were built, you need to review the full **Stiletto** configuration.   Hold down the Ctrl key and left click anywhere on the bar.   Select the Menu tab, and then select control win, active win, or snippets from the Menu Name drop down box.   Click on any entry in the menu list box to see its associated command in the <u>command entry controls</u> on the right hand of the dialog.

To see how the hot keys are configured, select the hot key/mouse action tab and click on a entry in the list box.   You can change the hot key associated with any action using this dialog.

Hot Key/Mouse Action Explanations

You can use these actions to activate commands with <u>hotkeys</u>.

prefix key then char   press and release the prefix key then press any key

screen top left   move mouse to top left screen corner
screen top right   move mouse to top right screen corner
screen bottom left   move mouse to bottom left screen corner
screen bottom right   move mouse to bottom right screen corner

bump screen   moving mouse to screen edge

left anywhere   left mouse click anywhere
middle anywhere   middle mouse click anywhere
right anywhere   right mouse click anywhere

left desk   left mouse click on desk top
middle desk   middle mouse click on desk top
right desk   right mouse click on desk top

left caption   left mouse click on anywhere caption; if no modifier keys, you must wait momentarily
middle caption   middle mouse click anywhere on caption
right caption   right mouse click anywhere on caption
right caption double   right mouse double click anywhere on caption

middle caption (left half)   middle click on left half of caption
middle caption (right half)   middle click on right half of caption
right caption (left half)   right click on middle half of caption
right caption (right half)   right click on right half of caption

middle sys menu   middle click on system menu icon in caption
right sys menu   right click on system menu icon in caption
middle minimize   middle click on minimize icon in caption
right minimize   right click on minimize icon in caption

left close box   left click on close box icon in caption
middle close box   middle click on close box icon in caption
right close box   right click on close box icon in caption
middle maximize   middle click on maximize/size icon in caption
right maximize   right click on maximize icon/size in caption

middle border   middle click on window border
right border   right click on window border

middle double anywhere   middle double click
right double anywhere   right double click

left hold	press and hold down left mouse button
middle hold	press and hold down middle mouse button
right hold	press and hold down right mouse button
left drag horizontal	press left mouse, drag less than 20 pixels horizontally, release
left drag vertical	press left mouse, drag less than 20 pixels vertically, release
middle drag horizontal	press middle mouse, drag less than 20 pixels horizontally, release
middle drag vertical	press middle mouse, drag less than 20 pixels vertically, release
right drag horizontal	press right mouse, drag less than 20 pixels horizontally, release
right drag vertical	press right mouse, drag less than 20 pixels vertically, release
chord l+m	chord (simultaneously press) left and middle button
chord l+r	chord (simultaneously press) left and right button
chord m+r	chord (simultaneously press) middle and right button
horizontal move	move mouse back and forth horizontally
vertical move	move mouse up and down vertically
tap shift	press and quickly release shift key
tap ctrl	press and quickly release ctrl key
tap alt	press and quickly release alt key
tap caps lock	press and quickly release caps lock key
tap apps	press and quickly release apps (Win) key

Adding a context-sensitive menu section

1 Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Menu Contents tab.

2 Press New Before or New After.

3 Select "*Start Context Menu" from Cmd drop down   or use Wizard to enter command.

4. Enter filename in command parameters, where filename is the exe name of the program to be active when the menu section is shown.   Omit .exe and path.

5 Enter any name in "Menu Item Name".

6 Press New Before or New After. and   Select "*End Context Menu" from Cmd Drop down and add after *Start Context Menu   in list (menu item name is not used but cannot be blank).

7 <u>Add</u>   menu items after *Start Context Menu and before *End Context Menu.

8 Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Shortcut: to change a menu which is assigned to clicking a button, click on that button with Alt-key held down.

Making a hot key depend on the active program

1. Hold Ctrl down, left-click button bar, select Key/Mouse Action tab.
2. Create <u>hot key</u>.
3. Enter *filename in work directory, where filename is the exe name of the program to be active for the hot key to function. Omit .exe and path. Right click on work directory to browse.
4. Press "Add" to save hot key..
5. Press "See Target " to see target programs for hot keys.
6. Press OK to accept new configuration, Cancel to return to previous.

Check to show am or pm on 12-hour clock time labels for buttons.   Gray check to omit space before am/pm.

Set the maximum time in milliseconds that can be taken to complete a horizontal or vertical mouse movement.

If checked, Escape key will not close alarm message boxes.

To define a middle double hot key, you must also define the corresponding single middle button hot key; for example, to define Ctrl+middle double as a hot key, you must also define ctrl+middle.   Similar restrictions apply to the right caption double hot key.

Changing Explorer List and View Settings

You can affect the view (large icon, small icon, detail, list) and arrange (date, name, type, size) settings for Explorer in two ways: you can force the settings for all cases using drop down boxes on the <u>Window Control</u> configuration dialog, and you can change the settings for specific cases by sending keystrokes to Explorer windows.

To force the same settings for all newly-opened Explorer windows, use the drop-down boxes on the <u>Window Control</u> configuration dialog   Set the first drop down to **No, Single, Double, or All** to select which types of Explorer Windows to force, then select the desired view and arrangement options. These forced settings will normally override all folders, including the last 50 opened where Explorer also stores a setting,   but if you hold down the shift key while opening the new window, **Stiletto** will not override the Explorer settings.   As well, you can use the "except" edit box on the <u>Window Control</u> configuration dialog to stop settings from being forced for windows with these captions.   In this edit box, separate captions by commas, use xxx* for captions starting with xxx, *yyy for captions ending in yyy and *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.

For a convenient way to change the settings for Explorer windows while you are working with them, send <u>keys</u> to the active window (of course, you can use the tool bar as well).   For example,

Command   *Send Keys

Parameter   * "a-v i d"

sends **Alt-V**, then **i**, then **d** to the active window which would set date sort arrangement for Explorer. You could attach the above command to a <u>hot key</u> or a <u>menu</u> attached to a hot key.

You can also use start Explorer at a specific folder and with specific settings as follows:

Command: c:\windows\explorer.exe

Parameters   /select,D:\Program Files\eudora 3\Attach*.*<*send   +**attach   "a-v g"

This command launches Explorer and uses the Explorer command parameters to select folder **D:\Program Files\eudora 3\Attach**.   It then sends key strokes **Alt-v g** to select large icon settings. The **+**attach** tells **Stiletto** to wait until a window with caption ending in **attach** appears before sending the keys.

You could create a menu of commands like the above for favorite folders.

If you send keys to Explorer when it is launched from **Stiletto**, the settings will replace any settings forced by the Window Control dialog.

Choose initial setting for all Explorer windows or set to None to disable. Make sure Window type is single, double, or all.

Window Control Dialog

Purpose

The window control dialog allows you to omit strings from lists of active window captions; to show windows on all virtual desktops; to have **Stiletto** automatically move the cursor to the default button of a dialog; to track, close or format explorer windows; to set a menu to of commands to be automatically run with a window with a specified caption is first created; and to automatically hide or tray minimize a window.

Configuration

This dialog is activated by clicking on the "Window Ctrl" tab of the configuration dialog.   For information on any control on the dialog, click the ? in the upper right and then click again over the control you are interested in.

Omit Strings

You can enter an omit list of comma-separated strings which will be deleted from the list of active windows and active task buttons or which can be used to remove active windows entirely from these two.

Show on all Virtual Desktops

You can specify captions for

      windows to show on menus of active windows and the active bar if hidden and the corresponding menu setup checkbox is grayed.

      windows to appear on every virtual desktop (and never to be autominimized)

Cursor to Default Button

You can have **Stiletto** automatically move the mouse cursor to the default buttons of a dialog.

Explorer Windows

You can specify that   **Stiletto** track Explorer Windows for use with the *Explorer Windows command.

You can specify that **Stiletto** should close any explorer window after you (double) click on that explorer window to launch a command. To disable close for a specific launch, hold down ctrl key while you click. To always disable launch for a window with a specific caption, put the caption in the except edit box (see last paragraph below for details).

You can specify that **Stiletto** should force settings for Explorer view and arrangement.

Automatically Running Programs when a Window Appears

You can specify a menu used to automatically run commands when a window with a specified caption is first created.

Automatic Tray Min and Hide

There are a set of two edit boxes at the bottom of the dialog:

      windows to be automatically hidden when run.

      windows to be minimized to the tray instead of the task bar.

For the edit boxes which specify windows to be controlled, enter a list of strings separated by commas to

select the windows by caption or by exe name. You can type the whole window caption, or you can specify captions starting with xxx by xxx*, captions ending with yyy by *yyy, and use *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.   You can specify all windows for program filename.exe with =filename, (no path, no .exe.)

Enter a list of comma-separated strings; Explorer settings will not be forced for these windows. You can specify captions starting with xxx by xxx*, captions ending with yyy by *yyy, and *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.

To force settings for Explorer view or arrangement, select single, double, or all.

Check to have alarm message box caption set to message text.

This is a vertical bar with large <u>icon</u> selected from the <u>Button</u> Dialog

This is a horizontal bar with flat look and background color selected on <u>Bar Dialog</u>.   A different color assigned to buttons at right hand side since they are used as <u>Active Buttons</u>.   A time/date <u>label</u> selected for first button and a <u>timer</u> label selected for second.

The flat look and special background color were selected on <u>Bar Dialog</u>.   The TaskBar No Start position was also selected to save screen real estate..   Left clicking the first button is configured to display the <u>Start menu</u>; the middle and right buttons could be assigned other commands.   The remaining four buttons are used to launch programs: since each button can use left, middle, or right clicking to launch a program or display a menu, there is economical usage of screen space.

Two buttons located in right <u>caption</u> of active window by selected R.Cap position in the <u>Bar Dialog</u>.

Multi-row bar; number of rows set to 3 in <u>Buttons</u> dialog.

Examples of Bar Positions

The following graphic illustrates five bar positions (vertical, horizontal, multi-row, caption, Task Bar); click on each or see <u>Bar Dialog</u> for information on how to configure them.   Also possible, but not shown (for obvious reasons),   is an <u>invisible bar</u>.
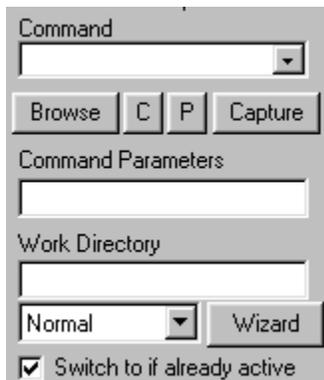
Command

Browse | C | P | Capture

Command Parameters

Work Directory

Normal | ▼ | Wizard

☑ Switch to if already active

Window Configuration Features of Stiletto

Here are some of the windows configuration features that **Stiletto** makes available:

<u>Controlling the Windows Interface</u>
Disable scroll lock and caps lock or use shift to clear caps lock
Disable screen saver when Dial-Up Networking connection is active
Scroll any window by dragging with middle mouse button held down
Pan windows which are partially off screen back onto screen
Active window by moving mouse over it
Move a window by clicking and dragging anywhere with a mouse and control key
Save and restore desktop icon <u>positions</u>

<u>Window Configuration</u>
Move cursor to default button of dialog and optionally press button
Track explorer windows as used and display on menu for easy recall
Close explorer windows after commands launched from them
Force any explorer window to list, details, small icon, or large icon view
Automatically run command when windows with given captions first appear
Automatically hide windows or minimize windows to tray

Others
setting or randomizing <u>sounds</u>, <u>paper/saver</u>
<u>switching to</u>, <u>minimizing</u>, closing, on top, not on top, centering, to back any open window
starting and stopping timers according to dialup <u>modem</u> connection status or the active program
minimizing any window to the <u>tray</u>
hiding or showing any <u>window</u>
hiding or showing the icons on your <u>desktop</u>
starting, enabling, and disabling your screen <u>saver</u>
shutting down or restarting; the Windows <u>system</u>
instant access to any icon on your desktop by showing them in a <u>menu</u>

See also the alphabetical list of built-in <u>commands</u>.

How One User has Configured Stiletto

I have the button bar positioned on the right side of my screen with 8 buttons showing. As small as its footprint is, when not in use, **Stiletto** hides itself with a slight marker (marker color user selectable) conserving virtually all 'real estate.' When I place my mouse anywhere on the marker, **Stiletto** appears.

Each button may be left-, right-, or middle-mouse button clicked to execute the 'command' for which that button selection is user-programmed.

My top button is set up to show the time on its face. When I left click it, it brings up a custom menu I have created. The menu contains various commands and sub-menus. When I middle click it, it launches a suite of apps I call my 'home page.' When I right click it, it brings up my 'Start Menu.'

When I press another button, it launches a menu that allows me to change screen resolutions on-the-fly using **Stiletto**'s built-in resolution switcher. I have one button set up to dial my ISP when I left click it, and hang up my connection when I right click it. The dial/hangup facilities are contained within **Stiletto** (see dundial.txt in **Stiletto** folder).

I have a button that shows me all running apps, another that lists the last several recent commands. I can set up a button or menu to 'launch' a directory or any subdirectory on any drive. I can task switch, kill apps, or switch to apps with a simple button click.

Stiletto has a built-in scheduler. I use it to launch Net Attache at one time, Diskkeeper at another, etc. The scheduler is the only one I run continuously, so there is minimal cpu overhead when compared to running individual schedulers for each app. In addition to running specific apps, services, or batch files, the scheduler is easily programmed to play a sound of the user's choice when scheduled events are triggered (i.e., it may be used as an alarm).

I use **Stiletto**'s built-in Key/Mouse programming capabilities for all my hot keys and special mouse commands, including double left click when I press the middle mouse button. If I effect a control+left mouse button on my screen background, it launches my Start Menu. If I do a control+right click, it launches my custom main menu with its commands and submenus. If I do a control+left click on an app, it rolls the app up to show only the descriptor bar. If I control+right click on the apps descriptor, it unfolds. Although I haven't employed them, I can program my mouse to do whatever using the alt, shift, and 'Win' keys as well.

When I left click one of my buttons, it launches a menu with a list of text phrases/paragraphs I commonly use. Using the mouse to select on of the menu choices, I send the text to the active app. I happen to have two text strings I use a lot. These are sent to my active apps using a middle or right click on the same button.

Guildelines for Configuring Stiletto

Here are some ideas you may find useful when you think about how to configure **Stiletto** to suit the way you want to organize your programs and desktop (see also one users <u>setup</u>).

With **Stiletto**, you decide the way you find most convenient to <u>run</u> programs and Windows configuration <u>commands</u>.

First, you should decide how you want the **Stiletto** bar to <u>appear</u>.   Most people use the bar to launch their most frequently used commands, either directly from buttons or from <u>menus</u> attached to buttons.   You can use buttons to show special <u>labels</u>, like time/date, timers, or resource usage.   For example, you could have one button that displays a <u>timer</u> associated with ISP usage; clicking on the button could show a menu of Internet-related commands.

Remember that you can also create menus from any <u>folder</u> or from special folders like your desktop icons.   The Start Menu and its sub-menus, desktop icons, and MS IE Explorer Favorites are really just folders of shortcuts which you can also access with the *Folder Contents Menu command (look in you Windows   directory for Desktop, Favorites, and Start Menu).

After you have chosen a bar configuration and any associated menus, decide which commands you want to attach to hot <u>keys</u>.   If you are mainly a keyboard (as opposed to mouse) user, set up ordinary key strokes or tap keys to launch common commands or display menus.   If you mainly use the mouse, you may want to attach a menu to right hold, similar the window <u>menu</u> of the default starting bar, which gives you immediate access to commands or Windows configuration features.   Hot keys for clicking on portions of the window caption are also useful for commands like <u>closing</u> or tray minimizing or rolling up windows.

If you have one, the middle mouse <u>button</u> can serve many functions with **Stiletto**.

If you want to regain the screen space used by the task bar, look into active <u>buttons</u>.

On the other hand, if you like the task bar, you can position **Stiletto** there or set up commands to run from tray <u>icons</u>.

If you have scheduled tasks or like to use your computer to remind you of things you need to do, use <u>alarms</u>.

Lastly, investigate the <u>special</u> configuration tab: it gives you many features for making Windows easier to work with, such as disabling the scroll lock key, automatically moving the mouse cursor to default buttons, and panning partially hidden windows into view when the mouse is over them.

Stiletto will execute all commands on this menu when you log off or shut down windows.

Check to have active window change only if mouse is over window caption.

Working with Explorer Windows

Use the built-in *Explorer Windows command to re-open a folder that you recently used with Explorer, or to close or minimize all currently open Explorer Windows.

You must check the Windows Explorer option "Display the full path in the title bar" on Explorer View| Options.

If you then check "Track Explorer Windows" on the Window Control configuration dialog, **Stiletto** will remember the last 32 file folders that you open with Explorer.   Activating the command
Command   *Explorer Windows
Parameter
displays a menu these folders sorted by path.   Select one to re-open Explorer for that folder.   You can change the sort by putting **recent** in the parameters box to sort by most recently accessed or **drive** to sort by drive and then most recently accessed folder within drive.

Stiletto will remember whether you used a single or double pane Explorer window and use this configuration.   If you wish, you can force a **s**ingle pan window by holding down **s**hift when you select a folder name from the menu, or you can force a doub**l**e pane window by holding down ctr**l**.

You can clear the history of explorer windows with the command:
Command   *Explorer Windows
Parameter   new
Put this command in your startup menu to clear the history each timer **Stiletto** starts.

You can reduce the number of explorer windows listed in the menu by putting the internal option NumTrackExplorer=n under [General] in your stiletto.ini file.

If the Explorer Windows command is part of a menu, you can embed its contents in the menu by putting **embed** in lower case in the work directory edit box.

You can also use this command to close, minimize, or show all open Explorer windows.   This command will close all open Explorer windows:
Command   *Explorer Windows
Parameter   close

This command will minimize all windows:
Command   *Explorer Windows
Parameter   min

This command will restore all minimized Explorer windows:
Command   *Explorer Windows
Parameter   show

Check to enable use of *Explorer Windows command to allow recently used Explorer file folders to be viewed and re-opened.

Automatically Running Commands when Windows Open

You can automatically run commands when a window with a specified caption is first created.

Use a menu to do this.   Each item on the menu corresponds to a command you want to run when a window opens.   The menu item name specifies the caption of the window.   Use xxx* as a menu item name to match any captions starting with xxx, *yyy to match any captions ending in yyy, and *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere

Specify the menu name on the Window Control configuration dialog.   Once this is done, each time a new window is opened and the caption matches a menu item name on that menu, **Stiletto** will execute the corresponding command from the menu.

To press specific buttons on the windows, use send keys to send alt-x, when x is the button mnemonic letter, with autorun as the window id of the send keys command.

To position the newly opened window on the screen, use *Stiletto Exec pos with autorun as the window id of the command.

You can prevent a command from being executed for a window by holding down the shift key while the window is opened.

You can also specify a menu item name of =exename to match any window created by the program with .exe file name exename (no path, no .exe).

If you only want to run commands if the new window is a dialog, precede the caption/path with a #.   If you only want to run the command if the new window is not a dialog, precede the caption/path with a ~.

If you want the command to apply to single pane explorer windows (folder windows) only, precede it by an **!.**   If you want the command to apply to 2-pane explorer windows only, precede it by an **@**.

If you want the command to run only if no existing window matches, precede the caption/path with a **$**.

Stiletto normally executes all commands in the menu which match the caption.   However, if the caption matches a the command

Command   *Script

Parameter   quit

then no further menu entries are checked.

Stiletto only checks visible windows for automatic commands; you can use the autorunmaxwait internal option to control the amout of time **Stiletto** wait for newly opened windows to become visible.

Specify name of menu used to control automatic run of commands when windows with specified captions first open.

Check to have **Stiletto** disable the screen saver when a RAS connection is made and re-enable it when the connection terminates.

Copies the selected item from the listbox to the end of the target menu; pressing the button displays a list of target menus.

Moves the selected item from the listbox to the end of the target menu; pressing the button displays a list of target menus.

Advanced Features of Executing all Commands on a Menu

You can launch all commands and minimize all other running commands by replacing *all by *allmin. You can both minimize and hide other windows with *allhide.

You can quickly create such a menu using the All Windows to Menu built-in command.

If you use *allmin, then all windows will still appear on your Win95/NT4 task bar or **Stiletto** active task buttons.   If you use *allhide, then windows will not appear there.

If you use *allhide, you will hide all windows, including any which are not part of a virtual desktop menu. To reshow such windows individually, use an active task buttons or an active window menu list which is configured to show hidden windows.   Or you can use the built-in command Minimize All with parameter field set to **show** to show all hidden icons.

You can use color coding and virtual desktops together.

Wait Command

Use the wait command in multiple <u>commands</u> or in when executing all commands on a <u>menu</u> in order to wait for some condition before executing some of the commands.   Following are the wait options:

Wait for n seconds:

Command: *wait

Parameter: n

where n is any number waits for that number of seconds.   If n is zero, waits for 1/3 of a second.

Wait until last command executed by Stiletto ready for input:

Command: *wait

Parameter: ready

(You can also use an ! instead of the word ready).

Wait until last command executed by Stiletto exits

Command: *wait

Parameter: last

Wait for modem to be connected (Dial-Up Networking RAS connection only):

Command: *wait

Parameter: modem

You can also put a number ahead of the word modem; Stiletto will wait for either that number of seconds, or until the modem is connected, whichever is smaller.   For example, "8 modem" waits for up to 8 seconds or until the modem is connected.

Wait for modem to be disconnected (Dial-Up Networking RAS connection only):

Command: *wait

Parameter: nomodem

Wait until window with specified caption is active (foreground):

Command: *wait

Parameter: active xxx

waits until any program with caption xxx is active (foreground).   Put caption in double quotes if it contains blanks.   Use xxx* for captions starting with xxx, *yyy with captions ending with yyy, and *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.   You can use multiple captions separated by commas.   Use =progname for any window from program with exe file name progname (no path, no .exe).   You can put a number n ahead of the caption to limit wait to n seconds. .

Wait until window with specified caption is not active (foreground):

Command: *wait

Parameter: noactive xxx

waits until any program with caption xxx is not active.   Put caption in double quotes if it contains blanks. Use xxx* for captions starting with xxx, and *yyy with captions ending with yyy and *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.   You can use multiple captions separated by commas. Use =progname for any window from program with exe file name progname (no path, no .exe).You can put a number n ahead of the caption to limit wait to n seconds.

Wait until window with specified caption is running:

Command: *wait

Parameter: window   xxx

waits until any program with caption xxx is running.   Put caption in double quotes if it contains blanks. Use xxx* for captions starting with xxx, *yyy with captions ending with yyy, and *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.   You can use multiple captions separated by commas.   Use =progname for any window from program with exe file name progname (no path, no .exe).   You can put a number n ahead of the caption to limit wait to n seconds. .   (You can use **caption** instead of **window**).   Use **visiblewindow** to ensure the window is visible.

Wait until window with specified caption exits:

Command: *wait

Parameter: nowindow xxx

waits until any program with caption xxx exits.   Put caption in double quotes if it contains blanks.   Use xxx* for captions starting with xxx, and *yyy with captions ending with yyy and *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.   You can use multiple captions separated by commas. Use =progname for any window from program with exe file name progname (no path, no .exe).You can put a number n ahead of the caption to limit wait to n seconds.   (You can use **nocaption** instead of **nowindow**). Use **novisiblewindow** to omit invisible windows.

Wait until command with specified exe path is running:

Command: *wait

Parameter: path c:\path\prog.exe

waits until any program executed from c:\path\prog.exe is running.   Put path in double quotes if it contains blanks. You can put a number n ahead of the path to limit wait to n seconds.

Wait until command with specified exe path exits:

Command: *wait

Parameter: nopath c:\path\prog.exe

waits until any program executed from c:\path\prog.exe exits.   Put path in double quotes if it contains blanks. You can put a number n ahead of the path to limit wait to n seconds.

Wait with a message box and a count down timer:

Command: *wait

Parameter: message n text

displays a message box containing **text** and a countdown timer which starts at n seconds.   If n reaches 0 or the "Start Now" button on the message box is pressed, then the wait ends and the next command is run;   if the cancel button is pressed, the wait ends and all following commands are ignored.   The position of the message box is set by the "Screen position for alarm message windows" on the time setup dialog.

Wait for mouse or keyboard activity

Command: *wait

Parameter: activity

Waits until mouse or keyboard activity.   Always waits at least 3 seconds to ignore activity associated with launching the command.

Wait for alt, ctrl, or shift key

Use ctrl, alt, or shift as command parameter in *wait command to wait until this key is pressed.   Use noshift, noalt, noctrl to wait until the key is not pressed.   You can optionally follow any of these by a number n of seconds to limit the wait to that time.

Click here for a sample of a script which uses *wait.

If you reconfigure **Stiletto**, all outstanding waits will be ended.

You can have at most eight outstanding waits.

You can terminate all outstanding waits by running the command:
Command: *Stiletto Exec
Parameter: quitwait

How to Specify Key Strokes to be Sent (Blank Separator Approach)

For the overview of sending keys, see sending <u>keys</u>.

Starting with version 97f, the default way to specify keys to be sent uses no blanks between keys and uses {}'s to surround special characters.   However, the older, blank-separator approach is still allowed; it is specified by including compresskey=0 under [general] in stiletto.ini, or by omitting compresskey entirely from the ini file.   Following is a description of this approach.

Send letters, numbers, and other keyboard characters by typing them separated by spaces and enclosed in double quotes.

To   specify an Alt-prefixed key, prefix it by a-; similarly use c- for Ctrl key, s- for Shift, and combine as needed (eg a-c- for both Ctrl and Alt).

Use the following character pairs for special characters:

en	Enter
sp	Space
qu	double quote
qn	question mark
gt	greater than sign >
lt	less than sign <
ta	Tab
es	Escape
au	Up arrow
ad	Down arrow
al	Left Arrow
ar	Right Arrow
in	Insert Key
de	Delete Key
ba	Backspace Key
ho	Home Key
at	Alt Key
co	Ctrl Key
ed	End Key
pu	Page Up
pd	Page Down
p+	Numeric Pad +
p-	Numeric Pad -
p*	Numeric Pad *
p/	Numeric Pad /
ds	date in Windows short format

dl   date in Windows long format

ti   time in Windows format

fn   Function Key "n" (eg f1 for function key 1; do not actually use the letter n)

Example: "a-f n h e l l o f1" sends Alt-F, then "nhello", then function key 1.

If you have only one key to send,   the surrounding double quotes are not needed.   You can send at most 200 keys.

You can send Alt+0xxx keys (eg alt+0181 =µ) but on some systems these may not work as the first character sent.   Put sp ba in front to work around this problem (space, backspace).

Check to tell **Stiletto** to close an explorer/folder window after you double click on that window to start a command; gray-check if you are using single-click command launch (IE 4 Shell Integration).   To disable close for a specific launch, hold down ctrl key while you double click.

Enter captions for Explorer/Folder windows where clicking will never close the window after launching. Use commas to separate captions. You can type the whole window caption, or you can specify captions starting with xxx by xxx*, captions ending with yyy by *yyy, and *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.

Check to minimize instead of closing explorer window.

Using a Command to Hide or Show Tray Icons Buttons

You can use the following command to hide or show a button as a tray icon:

Command: *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   traybutton *command number*

where command is one of **set, clear** or **toggle**, and number is a button number 1 through 48 (or 49 for the tray icon button on the Button Configuration dialog).

Examples:

Command: *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   traybutton set 15
displays buttons 15 as a tray icon.

Command: *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   traybutton clear 49
stops the display of the tray icon button as a tray icon.

Command: *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   traybutton toggle 33
reverses the display of button 33 as a tray icon.

You can associate this command with an alarm to display a tray icon as an alarm reminder.

Creates a new bar; assign its name and then configure it after it appears in bottom middle of screen.

Check to have **Stiletto** automatically activate an entire virtual desktop when one of its windows is activated (eg via tray icon or switch to if active on command entry controls).

Running Programs After the System is Idle for a Specified Time

You can run a program after the system has been idle for a specified time by using an <u>alarm</u>.   For **Stiletto**, idle means that no keyboard or mouse input has been received.   Other programs may be running but as long as no keyboard or mouse actions occur then the system is considered to be idle.

As indicated on the alarm configuration dialog, set the alarm year to -1 to select an idle alarm.   Then set the time to the amount of idle time to elapse.   For example, set the time to 00:30 to indicate that the program should be run if the system is idle for 30 minutes.

The minimum idle time is five minutes.

You can have many idle alarms each with different idle times.

The Interval setting for idle alarms is forced to be "Save for re-use".   If you want to remove an idle alarm, you must delete it with the configuration dialog.

If the program to be run by the idle alarm is already running, **Stiletto** will not restart it.

Stiletto only detects mouse or keyboard events which are directed at GUI programs.   It does not detect input to Dos or Console programs.   If you use such programs extensively, you may find **Stiletto** activates idle alarms in error.

If checked, **Stiletto** will relaunch all programs on saved desktops when you switch to that desktop and the "switch to if active" setting is **not** checked for that programs command entry controls.

If this edit box is greater than zero, it is used to control mouse stroke hot keys as follows: after the back/forth or up/down motion is complete, you must stop mouse movement within the number of milliseconds given by this edit box.

Changing the Tray Icon from the Initial Bar

You can use the initial configuration wizard to change the tray icon set up by the initial bar.   Or, if you prefer to start using the full configuration dialog, here is how to do it:

Ctrl+left lick button bar to see configuration dialog.

Click buttons tab.

Click leftmost tray icon button at bottom of dialog.

Uncheck tray icon check box.

Press OK to save button configuration dialog.

Press OK to save new configuration.

To change the tray icon commands:

Ctrl+left lick button bar to see configuration dialog.

Click buttons tab.

Click tray icon button (right side of dialog) to show button configuration dialog.

Change the icon using the controls under icon info.

Change any of the commands using controls under left, right, middle.

Press OK to save button configuration dialog.

Press OK to save new configuration.

Changing Button Text

You can change the button text with a command of the form

Command   *Change Button Text

Parameter   n newtext

where n is the a button number between 1 and 48 and newtext is the new text label.   You can use "b" instead of n to refer to the button the command was launched from.

Select a mouse plus modifier key combination to size any window.   Click on the window with the mouse/key combination and drag to resize.   If you move the mouse too quickly, resizing may stop: in this case release the mouse key and continue moving to size.   Click again to stop the sizing.

Short drags are small mouse movements (less than 20 pixels) made with a mouse key held down. Separate horizontal and vertical short drag hot keys are supported.

Check to make bar invisible at start up.   Hide bar after each command must also be checked.

Volume discount rates for Stiletto:

5 copies or less	US$22 per copy
copies 6-20	US$15 per copy
copies 20 50	US$10 per copy
copies 50-100	US$5 per copy
copies 100-1000	US$2 per copy
1000 or more copies	US$2685.

Check to have Stiletto show windows from all virtual desktops on the task bar.   You can then switch to a desktop by selecting any of its windows from the task bar.   Checking this option also automatically checks the "Activate desktop when any of its windows is activated" check box.   Also works with Stiletto active bar buttons.

Send URLs to a a Running Browser

You can send a URL to a running browser (either Netscape or Internet Explorer) with a command line this:

Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   url http://www.inforamp.net/~crs2086/index.htm

which sends the url of the **Stiletto** home page.   The keyword **url** is followed by the url itself.

Create a menu of such commands or attach the command to hot keys to provide an alternative approach to browser bookmarks.

You can also type URLs into the tiny <u>line</u>.

Sending a Sequence of Mouse Clicks and Moves

You can use the *mouse command to send a sequence of mouse clicks, mouse positions, and mouse moves to the active window.   The parameters field of this command contains a series of two letter commands which indicate the mouse actions to perform.   The commands which move or position the mouse are followed by two numbers giving the move or position value in pixels.   Here are the two letter commands:

lc   left click (both left down and left up)
ld   left down
lu   left up
ll   double click left (note: lc lc will not work)
mc   middle click (both middle down and middle up)
md   middle down
mu   middle up
mm   double click middle (note: mc mc will not work)
rc   right click (both right down and right up)
rd   right down
ru   right up
rr   double click right (note: rc rc will not work)

mo x ymove mouse x pixels right, y down (x or y can be negative)
ab x y   set mouse to absolute position x y (absolute means 0 0 is top left of screen)
re x y   set mouse to relative position x y (relative means 0 0 is top left of active window)

Examples
Command   *mouse
Parameter   ll
sends double left click.

Command   *mouse
Parameter   re 20 50 rc
position mouse at 20 50 with respect to active window then sends right click

Command   *mouse
Parameter   ld mo 30 -40 lu
sends left down, move 30 right, 40 up, left up (eg will draw a line in MS Paint).

Command   *mouse
Parameter   ab 40 60 lc<*send * abc
moves mouse to absolute position 40 60, sends a left click, then sends letters abc

Set time greater than zero to have **Stiletto** automatically close menus if the mouse cursor is moved off them for the specified time.

Using the keyboard to access the button bar

You can use the keyboard to access the commands on the **Stiletto** button bar.

First, you need a way to activate the bar from the keyboard.   Set a <u>hot key</u> to the following command:

Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   mouse stiletto
(put a number n after stiletto to start at the nth button)

When you activate the hot key, the mouse cursor will be moved to the bar and the bar will be ready to receive any of the following keystrokes:

L   activate left command of current button   (you can also use Enter)
M   activate middle command of current button
R   activate right command of current button

left arrow   move to next button
right arrow   move to previous button
end   move to last button
home   move to first button
up arrow   move to next row in multi-row bar
down arrow   move to previous row in multi-row bar
Ctrl+Enter   show configuration dialog
Esc   return the mouse cursor to position preceding *stiletto exec mouse stiletto command

Working with a Randomly Selected File

Purpose

The *Random File command selects a file at random using a file path with wild cards that you provide. The selected file is then copied to a specified target file; or is used to change the wallpaper (desktop background), screen saver, or sound event;or is used in a command line to execute a program or batch file that you specify; or it is run.

One use of this command is to set up your own randomization routines for system files.   For example, you can randomize the Windows shutdown screens by creating .bmp files with the appropriate size and color depth, putting the files into a folder, and using the command to copy a randomly selected file over c:\windows\logow.sys.   Take a backup copy of logow.sys before experimenting with this.

To implement randomization on a schedule, put the *Random File command in your <u>startup</u> menu or as a scheduled <u>command</u>.

Configuration

The parameters edit box of the *Random File command specifies the action to be taken.   In general, it takes this form:

Parameters: action filepath args

where action is one of

copy	to copy a random file to an output file file
run	to run the file
saver	to change the screen saver
paper	to change the wallpaper
"sound event"	to change a sound event
else	any other string is a file path specifying a command to be run or a **Stiletto** bult-in

command like "*Play Sound".

The filepath must contain wildcards, such as *.bmp or *.*.   A randomly selected file is selected from the directly which matches the path.   You can also randomly select a file folder and then a file by using a single exclamation mark as the last folder name in the path:

    c:\parent\!*.jpg

selects a random folder under c:\parent, then selects a random jpg file from that folder.

If any of commandpath, filepath, or outfile contain blanks, the path must be placed in double quotation marks.

Further Information

Copy: Parameters: copy filepath outfile

selects a file at random from the filepath (which must contain wildcards like *.bmp) and copies it over outfile.

Paper: Parameters: paper filepath

selects a file at random from the filepath and sets the wallpaper to this file.

Sound: Parameters: sound "Application" "Event"   filepath

selects the sound for specified application and event; put them in quotes if they contain blanks.   Use Control Panel | Sound to see the list of applications and events.

Screen Saver: Parameters: saver filepath
selects a file at random from the filepath and sets the screen saver to this file.

Run: Parameters: commandpath filepath args
selects a file at random file filepath (which must contain wildcards like *.*), then runs the command given by commandpath using a command line consisting of the commandname, the selected file, and finally the args.   If you want the command to be run invisibly, put **hide** after the args at the end of the parameters edit box.   If the command being run is a .bat file, you may want to use explorer to set its properties to include **close on exit**.   This is especially important for commands run invisibly.

Examples:

Command   *Random File
Parameters: copy "c:\my logo files*.bmp" c:\windows\logow.sys
copies a random bmp file from c:\my logo files over the logow.sys file.

Command   *Random File
Parameters: paper "c:\paper files\!*.jpg"
sets wallpaper to a random .jpg file from a random directlry under c:\paper files.

Command   *Random File
Parameters: sound Windows "Close Program" "c:\zounds*.wav"
sets the sound for Window Close Program to a random wav file from c:\zounds.

Command   *Random File
Parameters: "*Play Sound" "c:\zounds*.wav"
plays a random wav file from c:\zounds.

Command   *Random File
Parameters: "c:\program files\bat\exec.bat" "c:\random*.*" arg2 arg3 *hide
selects a random file from c:\random, then executes the exec.bat file with the selected file as the first argument, then arguments arg2 and arg3.   The command is run in an invisible window.

Minimize, Maximize, Close, Hide All Windows

Starting with version 98e, this command is obsolete;   use *Control <u>Windows</u>.

Use the *Process All Windows command to minimize, maximize, close, hide all windows or a specified list of windows.

The command has this format:
Command   *Process All
Parameter   keyword caption_list

The keyword can be:

min	to minimize all windows
restore	to restore minimized windows
max	to maximize all windows
close	to close all visible or minimized windows
normclose	to close only visible windows (not minimized windows)
allclose	to close all windows, including hidden ones; the caption_list must be present
forceclose	to force closed all windows, including hidden ones; the caption_list must be present and unsaved information may be lost
hide	to minimize and hide the windows
show	to show hidden minimized windows

The caption_list is optional.   If omitted, all windows are processed.   If present, it gives a list of window captions to apply the keyword to.   Separate captions by commas.   Use xxx* for all windows starting with xxx.   Use *yyy for all windows ending with yyy.   Use =exename for all windows from the exe with file name exename.

Examples:
Command   *Process All Windows
Parameter   min
minimizes all windows

Command   *Process All Windows
Parameter   close *netscape,*notepad
closes all windows with caption ending in netscape or in notepad.

Select a menu to use to assign special icons to tray minimized windows.   If the window caption matches a menu item name in this menu, the icon from that menu item is used in the tray for that window.

Advanced configuration options

Using the information <u>dialog</u>, you can access the Advanced configuration dialog which lets you set many less-used **Stiletto** options:

App Bar	If checked, you must shut down and restart Stiletto for changes to the App Bar screen space option on the Special GUI dialog. This will speed other configuration changes.
Animate bar	Check to animate bar disappearance; gray to add sound.
Center configuration	Check to center configuration tabbed dialog.
Show drive letter	When display free disk space on button labels, check this to show drive letter too.
Include desk icons	If checked, desktop icons will be included on the Start Menu shown by pressing the Capture button on command configuration controls.
Vertical text	Displays text vertically on buttons; mainly used for vertical bars.
Rotate text	Displays text rotated on buttons; mainly used for vertical bars.
Drag left edge	If checked, dragging bar near upper left edge will move bar.
Drag right edge	If checked, dragging bar near lower right edge show more buttons.
Sort active buttons	If checked, active bar buttons are sorted by window number instead of window caption text so that changes in the caption do not affect the sort order
Show all windows	If checked, all windows for a task are shown whenever any window for that task is activated.
Parameter dialog	Check to center parameter entry dialog displayed by ?; gray check to move dialog to mouse cursor
Keep hidden	Avoid showing Stiletto or bring it to top when displaying hot key menus; this may cause problems with mnemonic keys on the menu and it may make it necessary to mouse click several times to dismiss the menu.
Caption dialog	Check to include dialog boxes when bar is positioned in the caption
Auto redisplay	If checked, Stiletto will automatically refresh its display each time you change a your Windows configuration
Start and end char	Specify characters to replace {} for specifying special keys when sending keystrokes.
Command separator	Use this character to separate multiple commands; leave blank for none.
Script var character	Use this character to insert script variables a - z.
Clipboard character	Use this character to insert clipboard contents in parameters of commands.
Prompt character	Use this character to prompt for command parameters.
Max menu row	Sets maximum number of rows in *Folder Contents Menu
Button held down	Button configuration dialog shown after button held down for this number of milliseconds; set to a large number to disable.
Marker size	Set size of marker strip for hidden bars.
Caption offset	Offset in pixels (plus for move to the right or minus for left) for bars in caption
Marker size	Set size of marker strip for hidden bars.
Explorer windows	Sets number of windows shown on Explorer Windows tracking menu.
Scroll interval	Sets time in milliseconds between scroll steps when automatic mouse scroll is activated..
Hover	Sets time that mouse is over entry in *Folder Context Menu or command list in Menu, Alarm, and Keys before long commands or long file names are shown in flyover help window.
Send keys delay	Set delay in milliseconds for first key and subsequent keys

Visible   Keeps bar invisible unless specified window(s) are active.   Put captions
                 of window in edit box, separated by commas. Use *xxx for captions
                 ending in xxx, yyy* for captions starting with yyy, and =path for all
                 windows started from path.

 If checked, tap keys are only activated if the key is tapped twice quickly.

Invalid stil32hk.dll Version

Stiletto uses a dll file called stil32hk.dll which you will find in the same file folder as the stiletto.exe program.

When installing a new version of **Stiletto**, it is possible for this file not to be properly installed and an older version of stil32hk.dll to remain.   If this happens, **Stiletto** will display an error message and refuse to start.

To correct this error, shutdown **Stiletto**, wait one minute, and retry.

If the error repeats, try the following:

      Remove **Stiletto** from your Start Up group using the Info configuration tab so that **Stiletto** does **not** start when you boot.

      Shutdown **Stiletto**.

      Reboot your system.

      Re-install **Stiletto**

      Start **Stiletto** and use Info configuration tab to put it back in your Start Up group.

Enter a positive or negative offset in minutes to be added to the time before display. Do not use a + sign for positive offsets.

Hide bar if full screen program is the foreground window.   Gray check to make **Stiletto** check the foreground window more often.

Writing Log Entries to a File

You can use the following command to write a line of text to a file:

Command   *Stiletto Exec

Parameter   file "filepath" datekeyword "text"

writes the **text** to the end of the file given by **filepath**.   Enclose the **text** and the **filepath** in quotes if they contain blanks.

The datekeyword is optional; if present, it can be one of these three values:

date   writes time and date in Windows short date format at start of line

julian   writes time and date as number of seconds since 1970 01 01 at start of line

both   writes both julian and Windows short date at start of line

Example:

*Stiletto Exec

file c:\logs\log1.txt both "text after date"

writes "text after date" after both dates to c:\logs\log1.txt

*Stiletto Exec

file "c:\logs path\log1.txt" nodate

writes "nodate" to c:\logs pth\log1.txt

If checked, **Stiletto** will enlarge file list windows associated with standard file open and save dialogs.

Select to position **Stiletto** at fixed part of screen independent of screen resolution; click one of the buttons below to select the screen position and the horizontal/vertical orientation.

If checked, **Stiletto** will center Windows standard dialog windows when they are first displayed.

Sample Script

Here is a sample of a script which uses *wait to wait on the status both the modem and a program and uses *Stiletto Exec to terminate a program.

Starting the script uses the Dundial program, described in dundial.txt in the **Stiletto** directory, to dial a DUN connection.   When the connection is completed, both Microsoft Internet Explorer and a communications optimization program called Speedup are started.   The script then waits until the user terminates Microsoft Internet Explorer; then the modem connection and the Speedup program are also terminated.

To configure this script, create a new menu called (say) **internet**.   Then enter the menu items shown below.   Once them menu is created and saved, the script can be run with the command:

Command	*Script
Parameter	run internet

Here are the entries for menu **internet**.

Menu Item Name	Dial connection
Menu Item Command	c:/program files/stiletto/dundial.exe
Menu Item Parameters	DunName UserName Password

Menu Item Name	Wait for connection
Menu Item Command	*wait
Menu Item Parameters	modem

Menu Item Name	Start SpeedUp program
Menu Item Command	c:/program files/speedup/speedup.exe
Menu Item Parameters	

Menu Item Name	Start explorer
Menu Item Command	c:/program files/Internet Explorer/IExplorer.exe
Menu Item Parameters	

Menu Item Name	Wait for explorer to be terminated
Menu Item Command	*wait
Menu Item Parameters	nopath "c:/program files/Internet Explorer/IExplorer.exe"

Menu Item Name	Hangup connection
Menu Item Command	c:/program files/stiletto/dunhang.exe
Menu Item Parameters	*

Menu Item Name	End SpeedUp program
Menu Item Command	*Stiletto Exec
Menu Item Parameters	close "=c:/program files/speedup/speedup.exe"

See Mouse Cursor Position and Window Information

You can have **Stiletto** display a small window with the mouse screen position and the size and position of the window under the mouse.   This display can be activated manually or it can be automatically shown whenever you move or size a window.

To manually show the information window, execute this command:

Command: *Stiletto Exec

Parameter: movesize show

The window will be displayed until you execute the command again (ie to stop display, execute the command again).

To show the information automatically whenever a window is moved or sized, use the check box on the Special GUI dialog.   Or, you can dynamically start the automatic display by executing the following command:

Command: *Stiletto Exec

Parameter: movesize yes

The information window has four lines of text:

mouse screen coordinates, both Absolute (point 0,0 is top-left of screen) and Relative (point 0,0 is top-left of window under mouse)

window coordinates: (left,top) - (right, bottom) of window under mouse

total window size: width x height

client window size and aspect ratio

The client window excludes the border, caption, menu bar, tool bars, and status bar.   The aspect ratio is the width of the client window divided by its height.

If you run more than one bar, you must execute this command or select this option from the first bar started.

The display window uses the same colors and font as the flyover (tool tip) window.

For the automatic display, to have the information in the display updated dynamically as you move or size a window, you must have the Windows option "Show Window Contents While Dragging" activated; this option is available from MS Plus!.

You can stop automatic display of size and position information with:

Command: *Stiletto Exec

Parameter: movesize no

You can toggle (reverse) the automatic display of size and position information with

Command: *Stiletto Exec

Parameter: movesize toggle

Check to have Stiletto display window information whenever a window is moved or sized by any means. Four pieces of information are shown: window top left and bottom right coordinates, window size, client window size, client window aspect ratio (width/height).

Demonstration of Sending Keys and Canned Phrases

The **Stiletto** bar shown in the bottom middle of the screen demonstrates <u>sending keys</u> and keyboard <u>macros</u>.   Press the Exit Demo button when you are finished with the demo.

To see how the buttons have been configured **right-click** on each and **hold the button down** for a second or so.

Sending Keys

To see the demo in action, click the Notepad button and make sure Notepad is the active window.

Press semi-colon (;) then the letter **d** to insert the date (only for English keyboards; use key setup to change the semi-colon on a non-English keyboard)

Press Alt+t to insert the time.

Press Ctrl+Shift+n to insert the phrase "your name here".

Press Ctrl+Shift+a to insert the phrase "another name here".

Press Alt+Ctrl+c to insert the contents of the file c:\config.sys.

To see how these commands have been configured, Ctrl+Left click on the demonstration button bar and select the Hot <u>Keys</u> tab.   Note how the a+t entry uses backspaces to remove the seconds from the time.   Note how the c+s+n entry uses the clip command to send the keystrokes more quickly then *Keys used with c+s+a.

Now cancel the configuration dialog, re-activate notepad, and press semi-colon (**;**) then the letter **p** to show the phrases menu.   Select a menu entry with the mouse or by pressing a mnemonic key to insert keystrokes.   Note that the **;p** entry sends a semi-colon   then p which will not start a hot key and how the mnemonic letters a and e select submenus allowing specialized keystrokes to be sent.   To see how this menu is configured, Ctrl+left click the button bar, select menu <u>contents</u> tab, and select menu phrases from drop down.

Notice the Context submenu and that the &Name entry will only appear if NotePad is active.   You can test this by closing the configuration dialog, activating WordPad from the button bar, pressing semi-colon (**;**) then the letter **p**.   The Your Name entry does not appear**.**

Keyboard Macros

To see keyboard macros, restart Notepad with a new window.   Type any of the following sequences to test a macro:

=ldate	inserts the date in long format
=time	inserts the time
=toStiletto	inserts bswitzer@kagi.com
=billg	inserts billg@microsoft.com
=you	inserts yourname@yourdomain.com
=aa	inserts á
=ag	inserts áà
=exp	starts windows explorer

Notice that the keyboard macros send the same sequences as the phrases menu demonstrated under Sending Keys.   Keyboard macros and menus displayed by hotkeys can be used to perform the same function: use whichever technique you prefer to work with.

Keyboard Macros

<u>Demo</u>

Purpose

Keyboard macros let you replace one set of typed characters by others.   You can also use keyboard macros to run Windows programs or to execute **Stiletto** Windows configuration features or <u>built-in</u> commands.

For example, you could define **.me** to be replaced with **Your Name**.   Or you could define **Alt-tm** to minimize the current window.

Configuration

To define a set of keyboard macros, you need to do two things: define the macros and define the macro signal character.

You define the macros and the corresponding actions by creating a menu.   Enter the macro as the menu item name and enter the macro command as the corresponding menu command.   Use only letters, digits, and spaces in the menu item name.   Use the <u>*Keys</u> command to send keystrokes if you want to define a macro abbreviation for the corresponding keystrokes.

After defining the macros, you need to define a hot key character which is used to signal that a macro may follow. You do this by defining any <u>hot key</u> and assigning it the *Macro command.   Put the name of the menu with the macros in the parameter edit box of the command.

For example, suppose you define a menu **mymacros** with these four entries:

Menu Item Name	me
Menu Item Command	*Keys
Menu Item Parameters	yourname@yourdomain.com

Menu Item Name	new
Menu Item Command	*Keys
Menu Item Parameters	%fn

Menu Item Name	sq
Menu Item Command	*Keys
Menu Item Parameters	{sp}{ba}^{2}

Menu Item Name	xp
Menu Item Command	c:\windows\explorer.exe
Menu Item Parameters	

Also suppose that the period is defined as a hot key as follows

Hot Key	.
Hot Key Command	*Macro

When you type **.me**, **Stiletto** would replace the **.me** by **yourname@yourdomain.com**.   Similarly, **.new** would be replaced by **Alt-fn**, and **.sq** would be replaced by the superscript 2 (**^{2}**).   Finally, typing **.xp** would cause Windows Explorer to be started.

If you type period followed by any other sequence of characters, nothing will happen – the typed characters will not be changed.

Further Information

Be careful when you define macros: **Stiletto** will execute the shortest macro that applies.   For example, if you define one macro ab and another one called abc, then the abc macro would never be executed since the ab macro would also be matched first.   To help avoid this, you can put spaces in macros, including spaces at the end.   The space then has to be typed for the macro to be executed.

You can have as many combinations of macro signal characters and menu tables for macros as you want.

You can use program-specific hot keys to limit macro expansion to certain windows or to avoid checking for a macro with certain windows.

The *Macro command can only be used with hot keys.   You will get an error message if you use it in any other context (eg as a button command).

To define a hot key which only functions for specified programs, define a hot key as usual, but use the Target Window edit box to enter the list of windows for the hot key.   Enter one or more window captions, separated by commas.   Enter xxx* for captions starting with xxx, *yyy for captions ending in yyy and *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere.   Or you can enter =exename to select all windows shown by the program with file name exename (you must only enter the file name: not the path and not the extension).   Put ~ at start of Target Window edit box to have hot key function **for all but** the specified list of windows.

Sending Keys to Other Windows

The simplest way to send key strokes to other programs is with the *Keys command.   The keystrokes entered in the parameters edit box are sent to the currently active window.   You can use the wizard to enter this command and its recorder to capture the keys or you can type the characters directly.

Type letters, digits, special characters in the parameters edit box.   Special characters like function keys or the date/time can be entered using {xx} abbreviations.   Click <u>here</u> for the full list of {xx} commands.

To   specify an Alt-prefixed key, prefix it by **%**; similarly use **^** for Ctrl key, **+** for Shift, and combine as needed (eg %^ for both Ctrl and Alt).   Note that you can often simulate menu selections by sending % followed by a set of characters; eg %fn sends Alt-fn which does a File|New menu selection in many programs.

If your keys contain spaces, you can optionally surround the keys by double quotation marks.

Beware of these characters which have a special meaning for **Stiletto**:
?   use {pp} or {qn} instead (? Is parameter prompt character)
<   use {cs} or {lt} instead (< is command separation character)
"   use {qu} instead of " at start of keys
%   use {pe}   or {%} (% alone signals Alt)
^   use {ca} or {^}(^ alone signals Ctrl)
+   use {pl} or {+} (+ alone signals Shift)

Example

Command   *Keys
Parameter   hello, world
Sends hello, world to active window.

Click <u>here</u> for other examples.

If your sequence of keys causes the window receiving the keys to open a new window or menu to receive subsequent keys, you may need to insert a wait in your key sequence to allow the new window to open and be readied to receive the keys.   Use {w1} to insert a <u>wait</u> on one tenth of a second.

Starting a program and then sending it keys requires special care; click <u>here</u> for information.

To send mouse clicks, use <u>*mouse</u> or <u>Stiletto Exec mouse</u>.

You can control the delay between sent keys with the <u>advanced</u> options.

If unchecked, the bar will shrink and grow so that only buttons with corresponding active tasks are visible; if checked, all buttons are visible and buttons without active tasks are blank.

If checked, the icon size, color, button size, and font information from the first active bar button is automatically copied to all active bar buttons each time you reconfigure.

Sets the color for the background of this menu.   You must check "Own Color" on Menu Setup to enable this button.

Set the format for dates in the alarm list on the alarm details tab.

Hot Key and Mouse Action Setup

Purpose

Use the Key Setup tab to fine tune Hot Key/Mouse Action command execution.

Configuration

You can use the check box to specify that double tapping is needed for the tap key commands.

You can use the check box to specify that **Stiletto** will wait for up to 1.5 seconds for all modifier keys (alt, ctrl, shift, win) to be up before executing any hot key command.   If unchecked, **Stiletto** only waits for commands which send keys.

To make it easy to navigate menus shown by hot keys involving Ctrl or Shift, you can use a check box to specify that Ctrl is Enter and Shift is down arrow while a menu shown by a hot key is open.   Note that you can assign a *Show Menu hot key to Ctrl+down (arrow) or Ctrl+up arrow as well, and then use the arrow and Ctrl keys to navigate the menu.   Use Alt or Esc to dismiss a menu.

You can specify the character to be used for char then key hot keys.   The character cannot be a letter or a digit, and you cannot use the shift key with the character.

You can specify a delay in milliseconds for the screen corner and screen bump commands; the command will only be executed if you leave the mouse cursor in the corner or at the edge for at least the specified delay.

You can specify a delay in milliseconds for the tap key commands; the command will only be executed if the tap key is held down for **less** than the specified delay time.

You can specify a minimum hold time for mouse press and hold hot keys,

You can fine tune the mouse stroke hot keys by adjusting the the minimum length of the stroke in pixels, the maximum deviation from horizontal/vertical, and maximum time allowed to complete the stroke. You can also specify a stop time; if the stop time is greater then 0 then the mouse must stop after that number of milliseconds after the completion of the stroke for the hot key to be activated.

If checked, **Stiletto** will wait for up to 1.5 seconds for all modifier keys (alt, ctrl, shift, win) to be up before executing any hot key command.   If unchecked, **Stiletto** only waits for commands which send keys.

Closing Stiletto from a Command Line or Batch File

You can close an instance of Stiletto with a command of the form

c:\stilpath\stiletto.exe stilett2.ini close

where "stilett2.ini" is the file name of the configuration file used to start the instance of Stiletto you wish to close.   Note the word "close" is placed at the end.   This command could be useful in dialer scripts to start and stop a specific button bar with the network access.

Manipulating Windows of Running Programs

Purpose

Use the *Control Window command to ask **Stiletto** to close, minimize, tray minimize, rollup to caption and perform many other underlined actions with the windows on your system.   You can specify the windows to be controlled by selecting the active window, the window under the mouse, a window from a menu of active windows that **Stiletto** shows, a list of window captions, or all windows on your system.

Configuration

The command has this format:

Command	*Control Window
Parameter	action windowID

The action specifies what to do; click here for details.   The windowID species which windows to perform the action on; click here for details.

Examples

Command	*Control Window
Parameter	min active

minimizes the active window.

Command	*Control Window
Parameter	rollup menu

displays a menu of active windows; the selected one is rolled up to the caption.

Command	*Control Window
Parameter	show menu hidden

displays a menu of active windows including hidden windows; the selected one is shown and activated.

Command	*Control Window
Parameter	close all

closes all windows on your desktop.

Command	*Control Window
Parameter	minmemory "*Netscape,*Internet Explorer"

swaps Netscape or Internet Explorer out to disk (NT only).

Specifying Action for Control Window Command

Following are the possible values for the action of the *Control <u>Window</u> command:

close	closes window
closeforce	forces the window to close; you may lose unsaved information
min	minimizes the window
max	maximizes the window
normal	displays as non-minimized, non-maximized
move	move the window
size	size the window
hide	makes window invisible
ontop	displays always on top (ontop is one word)
nottop	removes always on top setting (nottop is one word)
show	activates the window and shows it if hidden
back	sends window to bottom of stack of displayed windows
backshow	sends window to back if it is foremost; activates if it is not
center	centers within full screen
rollup	rolls up the window to just caption; shows if it is already rolled-up
toggle	maximizes normal window; makes maximized window normal
traymin	minimizes window to <u>tray</u>
automin	minimizes window to tray if window matches autotraymin on Window Control tab; ordinary minimize otherwise
minmemory	setting memory working set (NT only).

If you use the MinMemory command, you can optionally follow the WindowId with two decimal integers giving the minimumum and maximum working set sizes in bytes.   The virtual memory manager attempts to keep at least the minimum working set size resident in the process whenever the process is active and to keep no more than the maximum memory resident in the process whenever the process is active and memory is in short supply.   If you omit these values, or if you specify -1 for both,   the function temporarily trims the working set of the specified process to zero. This essentially swaps the process out of physical RAM memory.

Specifying the WindowID for the Control Window Command

Select one of the following options for the WindowID of the *Control <u>Window</u> command:

active	Selects the active window.
*	Selects the active window.
autorun	Last window matched by autorun menu.
activebar	Window corresponding to last active bar button pushed.
under	Selects the window under the mouse. For applications which use the Multiple Document Interface, the commands close, min, max, rollup will operate on the MDI child only; put **Parent** after **under** to avoid this and ensure the command always runs on the parent window.
menu	Displays a menu of active windows; select one for the action. Put **hidden** after menu to include hidden and tray minimized windows. Put **traymin** after menu to include tray-minimized windows. If the *Control Window menu command is included in a **Stiletto** menu, the generated menu will be embedded in the outer menu. To avoid this, put noembed in lower case in the work directory of the *Control Window command.
all	Selects all visible windows, including minimized windows.
window_list	Selects the windows specified in the list. Enter one or more window captions, separated by commas. Enter xxx* for captions starting with xxx, *yyy for captions ending in yyy, and *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere. Or you can enter =exename to select all windows shown by the program with file name exename (you must only enter the file name: not the path and not the .exe extension). Put ~ at the start of the window list to avoid an error message if no matching window is found. Put the window_list in double quotation marks if it contains blanks. Example: "*Notepad,*Internet Explorer, =calc" selects notepad windows, Internet Explorer windows, and Calculator windows.

Printing the Help File

The **Stiletto** zip contains a file called stiletto.doc which is a Microsoft Word file of the help re-arranged in manual format.   You can print it with Microsoft Word version 6 or higher or from the free Word viewer downloadable from:

http://www.microsoft.com/word/internet/viewer/default.htm

Press to create information needed to use *Tray Icon command on tray icons from other programs.

Working with Tray Icons from Other Programs

Purpose

You can use the *Tray Icon command to simulate mouse clicks on the tray icons from any other program.   You can also use this command to hide these tray icons and still access the commands by simulated mouse clicks.

This lets **you** decide how to access tray icon functions and which tray icons should appear in the tray window on your taskbar.

Configuration

You can configure access to other programs tray icons with the command <u>wizard</u> or you can manually enter the command information as follows.

Before you can access a tray icon, you must <u>train</u> **Stiletto** on how to access the icon. Click <u>here</u> for information on how to do this.   You have to train **Stiletto** once for each icon you want to access.

Once you have trained **Stiletto**, you send mouse clicks to the icon with the following command:

Command   *Tray Icon

Parameters   icon_name click keystrokes

    icon_name is the name you assigned to the icon when you <u>trained</u> **Stiletto;** put it in quotes if it contains blanks.

    click is one of lc (left click), ll (left double click), mc, mm, rc, or rr.

    keystrokes is optional; if present, it is a set of keystrokes to send to a menu resulting from the click (if a normal window results from the click, use *Keys with multiple <u>commands</u> instead).

You can also hide the tray icon with the command:

Command   *Tray Icon

Parameters   icon_name hide

You can still send mouse clicks to a hidden icon.

Example

Command   *Tray Icon

Parameters   modem lc {ad}{ad}{en}

sends a left click to the tray icon named modem, and then sends two arrow downs and an enter to the resulting menu.

Further Information

You can use the command wizard "Access tray icons of other programs" dialog to see the list of all valid icon names or to delete an icon name.

Training Stiletto to Recognize Tray Icons from Other Programs

To access tray icons from other programs, you must first train **Stiletto** to recognize the hidden window and internal codes that this icon uses.   Follow these steps:

1.   Make sure the tray icon to be accessed is visible in your tray.   It is helpful to shut down other windows, but this is not necessary.

2.   Use the "Add New" button on the "Access tray icons of other programs" of the command wizard, **or** Ctrl+left click on the button bar and press "Capture Tray Icon Info" on Info tab.

3   You will get a message box prompting you to left click on the tray icon.   Press OK on this message box and then left click on the tray icon.

4.   If **Stiletto** is able to capture the information, you will get another message box reporting success and asking you to help confirm that the information was correctly captured.   Press OK and **Stiletto** will simulate a right click on the icon as a test.

5.   If the right click test succeeds, **Stiletto** will ask you to enter a name for the icon information.   This is the icon_name field used in the *Tray Icon command or selected from the drop down in the command wizard.

If **Stiletto** cannot capture the left click on the icon, or if the right click test is not successful, try again once or twice to ensure that this was not just a transient problem.

To make it easy to navigate menus shown by hot keys involving Ctrl or Shift, you can use this check box to specify that Ctrl is Enter and Shift is down arrow while a menu shown by a hot key is open.   Note that you can assign a *Show Menu hot key to Ctrl+down (arrow) or Ctrl+up arrow as well, and then use the arrow and Ctrl keys to navigate the menu.   Use Alt or Esc to dismiss a menu.

You can specify that **Stiletto** display a menu attached to a bar button as soon as the mouse is clicked down on the button.   Gray check to select item as soon as mouse button released (ie to access item, you click down, move mouse over item, then release).   You can specify that Stiletto display a menu attached to a bar button as soon as the mouse is clicked down on the button.   Gray check to select item as soon as mouse button released (ie to access item, you click down, move mouse over item, then release).   Both Left and Right for Middle on Bar dialog must be unchecked or gray checked to enable this item.

Check to force the mouse cursor to be over newly created **Stiletto** menus.

If checked, each time **Stiletto** changes the saver with the settings on the Paper/Saver dialog or with the *Change Screen Saver command, then any running saver is restarted to use the new saver.

If checked, then if **Stiletto** changes the paper to a .bmp file, it is copied to the same temporary bmp file in the **Stiletto** folder that **Stiletto** uses for jpg wallpaper.

Specify the character to be used for char then key hot keys.   The character cannot be a letter or a digit, and you cannot use the shift key with the character.

Check to define a hot key consisting of the two character sequence consisting of the prefix key and then any other key which you select from key/mouse dropdown.   You can set the prefix key on the key setup tab.   If this checkbox is disabled, you need to define a new prefix key.   You cannot use a letter, digit, or a key which uses shift.

Change a Button Icon

Use the command

Command   *Change Button Icon

Parameter   n filepath i

to change the icon on button n to the ith icon in the file filepath. You can use "b" instead of a number n to refer to the button the command was launched from.   Put filepath in double quotes if it contains blanks. For example,

Command   *Change Button Icon

Parameter   2 "c:\my path\my.exe" 1

changes the icon on button 2 to the first one in c:\my path\my.exe.

You can alternate between icons with

Command   *Change Button Icon

Parameter   n path1 i1 path2 i2

which sets the icon to the i1th one in path1 unless it already is, in which case it is set to the i2th one in path2.   For example,

Command   *Change Button Icon

Parameter   3 c:\windows\system\moricons.dll 3   c:\windows\system\moricons.dll 8

alternates between the third and eighth icons in the file (file1 and file2 need not be the same in general).

Power and Flexibility of Stiletto

Stiletto gives you the power to control your system and how you access programs because it allows you to choose the combination of how to activate and what to activate.

The following table lists all the techniques for activation and all the things you can activate. You can combine any entry from the first column with any entry from the second column.

How to Activate

Button Bars
- left, middle, right <u>click</u>
- keyboard access to <u>bar</u>

Menu
- pick item and dismiss <u>menu</u>
- pin menu and pick many <u>items</u>
- show all files in folder and run <u>one</u>

Tray Icon
- left, middle, right <u>click</u>

Hot <u>Key</u>
- alt, ctrl, win plus any key
- tap ctrl, alt, shift, win, caps lock
- specified key (like ;) then any key
- can depend on active program

Keyboard Macros
- any string of <u>characters</u>

Mouse <u>Actions</u> (any mouse button)
- click window
- click desktop
- click caption
- click left or right of caption
- click system, min, or close box
- press and hold mouse button
- short horizontal or vertical drag
- horizontal or vertical stroke
- move mouse to screen corner
- bump edge of screen
- chord two mouse buttons
- can depend on active <u>program</u>

When A Specified Window First Appears
- based on caption or exe <u>name</u>

At a Scheduled <u>Time</u>
- any time/date with repeat interval
- after system idle for specified time
- at Stiletto start up

Based on a <u>Timer</u>
- timer start or stop
- after a countdown
- at a repeating interval

What to Activate

Run any program, shortcut, or <u>document</u>
- specify parameters
- specify keys to send at start
- specify window configuration at start
- browse files and select file to run

Virtual <u>desktop</u>
- create new desktop
- switch to existing desktop
- drag/drop windows between desktops

Control any Window on your <u>Desktop</u>
- select by caption, or under mouse, or all windows, or from menu of active windows
- select main window or MDI window
- activate, close
- topmost, not topmost
- hide, show, minimize, maximize, normal
- minimize to the tray
- rollup so only caption is visible
- send to back (underneath all windows)

Show a <u>Menu</u>
- pre-built with optional submenus
- portions shown can depend on active <u>program</u>
- can be pinned to desktop for repeated <u>selection</u>
- show Start Menu at any <u>location</u>

Run a Script of Many <u>Commands</u>
- script can contain any command in this column
- program logic with flags, variables, if, jump, wait

Work with Tray Icons of Other <u>Programs</u>
- simulate left, middle, or right click
- hide icon

Show Contents of Folder as a <u>Menu</u>
- select a file and run it or show its properties
- access special folders like desktop, start menu

Send Keystrokes to a Running <u>Program</u>

- insert text
- control the program by sending Alt+ or Ctrl+ keys

Send Mouse Actions to Running Program

Control Look of Your Desktop

- change wallpaper/saver
- change any sound
- all changes can be random, sequential, or to specific file
- hide/show desktop icons or task bar
- save and restore desktop icon positions

Shut Down or Restart Windows

Using *Folder Contents Menu with a Large Folder Tree

Stiletto limits the menu and submenus shown by *Folder Contents Menu to at most 1000 files.

To access folder trees with more files, use one of the following approaches.

To show an entire disk, use NoSubDir in work directory:

Command: *Folder Contents Menu

Parameter: c:\

Work   nosubdir autocol 16 folderback

Shows a menu of all files/folders for top level of drive C; selecting one folder shows that folder as menu. Or, if Shift key held down when selecting from menu, shows entire folder as explorer Window. (Autocol 16 automatically starts a new column in the menu every 16 entries). Also shows a back entry in each menu to allow you to go back up the folder tree.

Another approach for large directory tree:

Command: *Folder Contents Menu

Parameter: c:\

Work   explorer nofiles

Shows a menu of all folders for drive C with single explore entry in menu for each folder. Left click on this entry to show files for that folder in Explorer window. Right click to show files in *FolderContents Menu.

The first technique shows the menu faster, but requires clicks to go up or down the folder tree.

Manual Scrolling with Mouse

You can start manual scrolling in one of two ways: by attaching a command to a hot key/mouse <u>action</u> or by the middle mouse button.

To start scrolling with a hot key, attach this command to the key:
Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   scroll
Scrolling only occurs for the window which the mouse is over when the hot key is activated.   Scrolling continues until the left mouse button is clicked.

To set up middle mouse scrolling, use the <u>special</u> configuration dialog.   Check   the Scroll checkbox there to scroll only while middle mouse down; gray-check to scroll with middle mouse up until left button clicked.

To scroll a window, activate the *Stiletto Exec scroll hot key or hold down middle mouse and move in desired direction.   For ordinary check, scrolling will continue even if the mouse stops.   For gray check or the scroll command, scrolling will pause unless the mouse is near the top or bottom of the window. You can control or disable speed of automatic scrolling with Scroll interval <u>advanced</u> option.

To scroll pages (instead of single lines), click the right mouse button while the window is scrolling.

To quickly move to the start or end of the file, hold the Alt key down and move the mouse in the desired direction.

Mouse scrolling only works with applications that use standard windows scroll bars.

For ordinary check, you can use the <u>Internal</u> option ScrollReset to have **Stiletto** return the mouse cursor to the starting point of the screen after the window scroll is completed.

Some applications, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, already support mouse scrolling.   You can disable **Stiletto** scrolling for these or any window by typing the caption of the window in the edit box beside the middle scrolling check box.   Separate captions of different programs by commas.   Normally, you will not type the whole caption, but rather only a part.   Use ***xxx** to match all captions ending in **xxx.** Use **xxx*** to match all captions starting with **xxx.**   Use *zzz* for captions containing zzz anywhere. For example, *Internet Explorer will match MS IE windows.

See also automatic <u>scrolling</u>.

Automatic Scrolling with the Mouse

To scroll windows automatically, execute this command from a hot key or mouse action:

Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   autoscroll

A small gray rectangle with the letter "s" will appear in the current window.   Move the mouse above it to scroll up; the further the mouse is from the gray rectangle, the faster the window is scrolled. Move the mouse below the rectangle to scroll down; the further the mouse is from the gray rectangle, the faster the window is scrolled.   The slowest scrolling speed is set by the scroll interval on the <u>advanced</u> dialog. Right click to scroll a page.   Left click to stop scrolling.

Many newer programs support autoscrolling internally if you middle click on one of their windows.   To automatically take advantage of them, define a hot key (say tap shift) which sends a middle mouse click to the programs which support autoscroll and executes the **Stiletto** command otherwise.   To do this, define the hot key twice, and use the target window feature on the second definition.   For example, to use native autoscroll in Internet Explroer:

Hot Key: tap shift
Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   mouse middle
Target   *Internet Explorer

Hot Key: tap shift
Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   autoscroll
Target

See also manual <u>scrolling</u>.

Automatically Pressing Buttons when Mouse is Stopped over Them

You can ask **Stiletto** to automatically press buttons when the mouse is stopped over them for a specified time.

Use the check box on the <u>Special</u> GUI tab to do this.   You can also set the stop time with the spin box. If you want **Stiletto** to automatically select standard menu items too, grey check the box.

By default, **Stiletto** will automatically press buttons (including radio buttons and check boxes), combo boxes, combo box list items, standard toolbars, and tabs in standard tabbed dialogs.   **Stiletto** also will automatically press the minimize, maximize, close, help, and system menu buttons in captions and will automatically open standard menus in menu bars.

You can add   or remove window types to this list as follows: Assign the command
*Stiletto Exec
autopress
to any hot key.   Avoid using Alt as a modifier key as this will close open menus.

Move the mouse over the window of interest and activate the hot key.   If the window type is not current one that is automatically pressed, **Stiletto** will add it to its list.   If it is one that is automatically pressed, **Stiletto** will remove it.   In both cases **Stiletto** notifies you of the results with a message box.

If you use "Cursor to default button" from Window Control tab, **Stiletto** will not press the button moved-to by this features unless you move the mouse from where **Stiletto** positions it.

Check to have **Stiletto** automatically press buttons, select combo items, press caption buttons, and open menus from the menu bar after the mouse is stopped over them for the specified delay time. Grey check to include selection of menu items after item is stopped over them.

Set time in milliseconds that mouse must be stopped before automatically pressing button.

Programming Scripts with If, Jump, Variables, Flags

You can program <u>scripts</u>.

To jump or loop, use

Command   *Script

Parameters   jump xxx

to go to label xxx of the currently executing script for the next command.

To check some condition:

Command   *Script

Parameters   if keyword text

executes the following command only if the condition specified by the keyword and text is true.   If the condition is false, the next command on the script skipped.   The next command skipped refers to the remainder of the <u>multiple commands</u> if the ***Script if** is not the last command; on the other hand, it refers to the next line in the script menu if the ***Script if** command is the last command or the only command in the command entry controls.

For example, the following line in a script menu

Command   *Script

Parameter   if ctrl<*Script jump label1

is equivalent to these two lines in a script menu

Command   *Script

Parameter   if ctrl

Command   *Script

Parameter   jump label1

The if keyword can be any of **window**, **nowindow**, **visiblewindow**, **novisiblewindow**, **active, noactive, path**, **nopath**, **modem**, **nomodem**, **alt, noalt, ctrl, noctrl, shift, noshift;**   these are explained in <u>wait</u> command.   It can also be **activevdesk** which is true if the active virtual desktop name is **text** or **noactivevdesk** which is true if the active virtual desktop is **not text**. You can use **if saver/nosaver** to check if a screen saver is running/not running   Put **text** in quotes if it contains blanks.

You can also check for the existence of a file with

Command   *Script

Parameters   if filepath "path"

Path can contain wildcards, in which case the if checks for any file matching the path.   Use **nofilepath** to reverse the logic.

To help with Script programming, **Stiletto** has a set of 32 flags which you can manipulate and test.   To set a flags n1 through n2:

Command   *Script

Parameters   flag set n1 n2

where n1 and n2 are any numbers between 0 and 31.   You can omit n2 if you only want to access one flag.   To clear flags, use **flag clear n1 n2**; to toggle (reverse) the setting, use **flag toggle n1 n2**.   Use **0 31** for **n1 n2** to access all flags.

You can test the flag with the **if** command; use

Command   *Script

Parameters   if flag n

to check to see if flag number n is set; use **if noflag n** to check to see if it is clear.

Stiletto has a set of 26 variables you can set in scripts and then use in any command.   The variables are named by the letters a-z.   Set them with the command:

Command   *Script

Parameters   set a "string"

sets variable a to **string**.   The variable name a must be a single letter.   Use ? for "string" to prompt for input.

Add a number to a script variable with:

Command   *Script

Parameters   add a num

where num is a positive or negative integer.

Multiply a number and a script variable with:

Command   *Script

Parameters   multiply a num

where num is a positive or negative integer.

Use a variable anywhere in the command or parameter edit box of any command (not necessarily in the script).   You must define a script variable character using the <u>advanced</u> dialog; suppose you use & then the varaible x can be inserting with &x.   Put &x in quotes if the variable value could contain blanks. Note that you do **not** use the & in the set command.

Use {sv} to send the script variable character (eg &) when sending keys

You can test variables for equality with if equal (notequal for inequality).   For example

Command   *Script

Parameters   if equal "&e" "four or 4"

tests e to see if it is **four or 4**.   Note use of quotation marks.

Check to specify that **Stiletto** should use the icon from the window class for the active bar button (otherwise, **Stiletto** will use the first icon in the exe file).   The Windows task bar also uses the window class icon.

Select the menu to be used to specify special icons for programs.

Clipboard Tracking and Copying

Purpose

Stiletto can track text as you paste it to the clipboard and can subsequently display a list of copied text items on a menu.   If you select an item from this menu, the selected item is recopied to the clipboard and optionally pasted.   **Stiletto** also supports manual copies of selected text to a specified file which lets you set up multiple clipboards.   Finally, you can arrange permanent text snippets in submenus to provide a library of text phrases which can be copied to the clipboard and automatically pasted.

Configuration

To enable automatic tracking of plain text as you paste it to the clipboard, you must check "Keep clips" on the <u>Special GUI</u> dialog.   When this is done, **Stiletto** will automatically track the most recent   items pasted to the clipboard.   Gray check to capture rich text format as well as plain text.

You can also ask **Stiletto** to automatically copy selected items to subfolders of your clip folder with filter strings; click <u>here</u> for details.

You can play a sound file each time an item is captured by setting the Stiletto Clip sound on the <u>sound</u> tab.

You can show a menu of items with the command

Command   *Clip
Parameter   menu

The first characters of copied items are shown.   Selecting an item copies it to the clipboard.   If you use **menupaste** instead of **menu**, the selected item is automatically copied and pasted to the foreground application by send the Ctrl-v character (use **menuipaste** to send Shift-ins).

To paste any file to the clipboard, use:

Command   *Clip
Parameter   file filepath

Use **filepaste** or **fileipaste** to automatically paste the file as well.

Manual Copy to Clipboard

You can manually copy selected text to the clipboard and then to a specified file with

Command   *Clip
Parameter   copyto filepath

Stiletto will send Ctrl-c to copy selected text to the clipboard, and then will copy the clipboard to the filepath.   Provide the full filepath with the extension **.clprtf**:   **Stiletto** will always use the clprtf format for the saved information, even if rich text is not available.   Use **to** instead of **clipto** to copy information without sending Ctrl-c.

To implement multiple clipboards, create a set of hot key pairs with a manual copy attached to one hot key and a filepaste and the same file name assigned to the other hot key.

Further Information

Clipboard plain text is actually stored in a .txt file in the clip subfolder of your main **Stiletto** folder.   You can edit it with your standard editor.   You can access that editor from the *Clip menu by right-clicking the menu item.   Clipped rich format text is stored in .clprtf files which only **Stiletto** can read.

You can clear the clipboard with

Command   *Clip
Parameter   clear

Using Explorer, you can create subfolders of the clip folder and use these subfolders to permanently store text snippets you want to access.   Create the snippets by copying them from the main clip folder, by using clip <u>filters</u>, or by entering them directly by saving files from Notepad or any other editor which can save plain .txt files.   You can then access these snippets from the *Clip menu.

You can access only the clips in one folder xxx with
Command   *Clip
Parameter   menu xxx
You can show only the automatically tracked text items with:
Command   *Clip
Parameter   menu active

Clip Menu Format

The clip menu format can be changed by entering keywords in the work directory edit box.   Enter **sorttime** to sort the clip lists by time instead of alphabetically.   Enter **mne** to show menu menmonics for the first 36 items to allow easy selection from the keyboard.   Use **noicons** to remove icons and use **folderdots** to put **…** after folder names (useful if you have removed icons).   Use **center** to center the menu on the screen and **under** to center the menu under the mouse.

The *Clip menu command is actually implemented by a *Folder Contents Menu similar to the following:
Command   *Folder Contents Menu
Parameter   c:\program files\stiletto\clip
Work   noext noicons folderstart folderdot cmd "*Clip file"
If you would like a different display of the clip menu, create your own *Folder Contents Menu command using the above as a model.   Note the cmd field which runs a *Clip file on the selected *Folder Contents Menu item.   (Use *Clip filepaste to autopaste).

Enter filter strings to control directing of captured clipboard items to subfolders.

Set maximum number of items stored in automatically-captured clip folder.

Clip Filters

You have **Stiletto** place captured clipboard items in subfolders of the clip folder by entering filter strings in the filter edit box on the Special GUI dialog.   Filter strings take this form

String=subfolder

String is xxx*, *xxx, or *xxx* to match xxx at start, end, or middle of clipped item; subfolder is the name of the subfolder of the clip folder in your **Stiletto** directory where you want to put any item matching the String. For example

*.zip="zip files"

puts any captured item ending in .zip into the subfolder "zip files".   Note that you must put the subfolder name in double quotes if it contains blanks.

You can separate multiple matching strings by commas:

.gif,.jpg,*.jpeg=Pictures

puts strings ending in .jpg, .jpeg, or .gif into the pictures folder.   Avoid blanks in the matching String.

The strings in the clip filter edit box on the Special GUI dialog are processed in sequence:

try*=tryfiles *.zip="zip files"

would put any strings starting with try in tryfiles and then any other strings ending in .zip in "zip files".

If the captured item is longer than 250 characters, only the first and last 125 characters are used when checking filter strings.

You can control whether or not items which match a filter are also placed in the active list with a checkbox on the Special GUI dialog.

Check to have items which match a clip filter string placed in the active folder as well as the folder indicating by the filter string.

Stiletto Command Line

You put the name of the **Stiletto** configuration (".ini") file on the **Stiletto** command line.   If you omit it, **Stiletto** assumes the configuration file is called stiletto.ini and is in the same folder as the Stiletto exe file.

To separate data from program files, you can put the configuration file in a separate folder from the exe file by putting the full path to the ini file on the command line:

"c:\program files\Stiletto\Stiletto.exe" "C:\My Documents\Stiletto\Stiletto.ini"

If you use a shortcut to start **Stiletto**, the command line can be found in the shortcut properties.   Note that you must put double quotes around file paths which contain blanks.

To start the program from **Stiletto** command entry controls:

Command   c:\program files\Stiletto\Stiletto.exe

Parameter   "C:\My Documents\Stiletto\Stiletto.ini"

As well as ini files you create, **Stiletto** puts all files which it can change into this folder: the timer log, alarm log, clip folder, tray icon info, saved desktop icon positions, saved explorer windows (from explorer tracking option).   So if you want to move your current configuration and other data files from the **Stiletto** folder, you must move all **.ini** files, all **.iconpos** files, all **.tlo** files, all **.alo** files, all **.bki** files, all **.udo** files, the clip folder, and the **explorer.windows** file.   (Do not move the demo*.ini files though).

Toolbars based on Menu Definition

You can display the commands in a menu on a toolbar.   Clicking the toolbar button runs the corresponding menu command.

The following shows a menu named xxx as a toolbar at screen position x y:

Command	*Show Menu
Parameter	xxx * x y
Work	bar

Drag the border of the displayed bar to resize it.

You can remove the caption on a displayed toolbar by right clicking any button on the toolbar.   Right click again to restore the caption.

You can control the format of the toolbar by putting keywords into the work directory of the *Show Menu command:

vertical	shows the bar vertically
noflat	shows a bar with raised buttons
top	shows bar always on top
under	show text under buttons instead of beside it
notoolbar	show bar as normal window which will show up on taskbar
scroll	add scrolling arrows to bar
samesize	force buttons to be equal-sized (if omitted, button size varies to accommodate text and icon if you have later versions of control library)

You can eliminate icons on buttons by putting the *No Icons command at the start of the menu.

For example:

Command	*Show Menu
Parameter	mybar * 100 0
Work	bar vertical top

shows menu mybar as a vertical, on top bar at position 100, 0.

The scroll and samesize options require that you have at least version 4.71 of the Windows common control library comctr32.dll.   The **Stiletto** info tab shows if you have this version.   If not, one way to obtain it is to download and install IE4.

Sound Volume

You can set the sound volume with this command
Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   volume n
where n is a number between 0 (mute) and 15 (loudest).

This setting affects the playing of .wav files only.

Example:
Command   *Stiletto Exec
Parameter   volume 0
mutes sound.